

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 724.—Vol. XIX.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1849.

[PRICE 6D.]

IMPORTANT IRON, COPPER, AND TIN-PLATE WORKS.

MESSRS. SHUTTLEWORTH & SONS have been favoured with instructions from trustees, under a mortgage deed, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, in London, on Tuesday, July 17th, at Twelve, the valuable and important establishments of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, in C W M A V O N.

In the county of GLAMORGAN.—The establishment at Cwm Avon is of the most complete and finished character, and includes every power and erection essential for carrying on, in the most economical manner, and on a large scale, every branch of the IRON, TIN-PLATE, and COPPER TRADES.

The leases under which the property is held include several thousand acres of land, abounding in rich seams of superior bituminous coal, including all the veins of argillaceous iron ore of the lower measures, which supply the large iron-works of South Wales, and in addition the black-band iron ore, which is wrought at a very low price per ton.

The collieries in the levels and pits now working afford almost an unlimited supply of cheap mineral, within an average of five miles of the shipping port. The establishment, which was erected at a cost of nearly half a million sterling, consists of the following separate works:—

IRON TRADE.—Seven blast furnaces complete, capable of producing from 850 to 900 tons of pig-iron per week, with coke ovens and refineries attached, three puddling and five rail and bar mills of the best construction, which are capable of producing 3000 tons of finished bar or rail per month.

The TIN-PLATE FORGES and MILLS are capable of working up iron for finishing 1000 boxes of tin-plates per week, with chemical works attached, for the purpose of abstracting (during the conversion of wood into the necessary supply of charcoal for this branch of trade) the naphtha, acetic acid, and other products, and also for the supply of sulphuric and muriatic acids.

The COPPER SMELTING-WORKS, which are under one roof, and are capable of smelting about 600 tons of ore, equal to 50 tons of refined copper per week, and possess unusual convenience for the supply of water, and the cheap deposit of slag.

The COPPER ROLLING MILL is one of the largest in Wales, with hammers, rollers, &c., attached.

The FIRE BRICK MILL can turn out 100,000 bricks per week. In the centre of the works is a large enclosed depot for storage of all goods, and also a line of workshops complete in every respect; with the necessary steam-engine, machinery, and tools for the supply of all kinds of patternmakers', joiners', sawyers', fitters', boiler-makers', smiths', and founders' work required for so large an establishment. The offices for conducting the business in the centre of the works are most complete. There is an excellent manager's house a short distance from the works, whilst detached, in convenient localities, are about 1000 neat four-roomed cottages, with sufficient houses of a better class for the respective agents and workmen, shops, and a large square fitted for the purpose of a market, and excellent stabling for upwards of 800 horses. The erections, works, and buildings, with the exception of two of the blast furnaces, are in the parish of Michaelston, held by the company for an unexpired term of 90 years, and the control of the population connected with the works is thus beneficially under the managing director of the works. The whole of the works are connected by rail or tram roads with the collieries and the shipping port, which is distant only two and a half miles, and the South Wales Railway passes close to the premises.

The premises may be viewed by application to John Biddulph, Esq., Coed-park House, adjoining the works, and particulars obtained at the general office of the establishment in Cwm Avon; or Messrs. J. C. and H. Freshfield, solicitors, New Bank-buildings; Messrs. Tilton, Squance, Clarke, and Morris, solicitors, Coleman-street; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Shuttleworth and Sons, 25, Poultry.

TO IRONMASTERS, FOUNDERS, &c.

MR. W. D. STARLING is instructed to SELL, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a QUANTITY OF OLD RAILS and CHAIRS; also, several LOTS of CONTRACTORS' PLANT.—Application to be made at his office, 13, Change-alley, London, June 14, 1849.

EXTENSIVE IRON-WORKS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, THE BLAIR IRON-WORKS, 3

Belonging to the Ayrshire Iron Company, with the whole MINERAL FIELDS held by the said company, under favourable leases, including the MALLEABLE IRON-WORKS, immediately adjoining, so far as erected—all as particularly described in former advertisements.—There is a large STOCK of IRONSTONE on the ground, which may be had at a valuation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Biggart, at the works; Mr. Watson, 32, and Mr. Brown, 35, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow; Messrs. McClelland and Mackenzie, accountants, there; Messrs. Gibson-Craig, Dalziel, and Brodie, W.S., Edinburgh; or Messrs. Montgomerie and Fleming, writers, Glasgow—the last being in possession of the title-deeds. Glasgow, June 20, 1849.

TAMAR GRANITE QUARRY, AT GUNNIS LAKE, TO BE LET, by the year, or for a term, as may be agreed on, with immediate possession, all these mines, all the WHITE GRANITE WORKS, situated at GUNNIS LAKE, in the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL, known by the name of the TAMAR GRANITE QUARRY.

These works are extensive and most advantageously situated, both for working and the transit of the produce, being within a quarter of a mile of one of the quays on the navigable river Tamar, where freight can at all times be procured, and have been successfully worked for a considerable period.

The quality of the stone needs no comment, it being generally acknowledged to be unrivalled for its excellence, both for grain and colour.

For terms of letting, application to be made to Mr. J. Richards, brewer, Tavistock, the proprietor; or to Mr. Davis, of the same place, auctioneer.

Tavistock, July 3, 1849.

TIN SMELTING ESTABLISHMENT TO LET, with or without sundry dwelling-houses adjoining the same, with immediate possession—all that recently-erected extensive SMELTING ESTABLISHMENT, called the TRURO TIN SMELTING WORKS,

which, from its central position with respect to the mines, and the judicious arrangement of the plant, and extent of the premises, together with the advantage of water communication for importation of coals, &c., is considered superior to any other establishment of the kind in the kingdom. The works are substantially built, at a cost of many thousands of pounds, and will be LET on very REASONABLE TERMS.

For a view, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. S. Moyle, Boswigo House, near Truro. N.B.—The above-named works possess every requisite for an extensive Marine, Locomotive, and General Steam-Engine Manufactory, where such may be carried on from 15 to 20 per cent. less cost in labour than in any other county in England.

STEAM-ENGINES ON SALE.—No. 1.—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE POWER CONDENSING MARINE ENGINE, with cast-iron frame and side beams; cylinder 32 inches diameter, 3 feet stroke; air-pump, lined with brass—no boiler; 42-horse power, with 7 lbs. pressure on the square inch, and very suitable for pumping and winding in a colliery, lead mine, or to drive any kind of millwork.

No. 2.—A DOUBLE POWER CONDENSING MARINE ENGINE, quite new, but unfinished, with cast-iron frame and side beams; cylinder 43 inches diameter, 3 feet stroke; 91-horse power, with 7 lbs. pressure on the square inch—no boiler; and suitable for the same purposes as No. 1.

No. 3.—A DOUBLE POWER CONDENSING LAND BEAM WINDING ENGINE; cylinder 22 inches diameter, 4 feet stroke; hand gear, with belt valves, parallel motion, fly-wheel, wagon boiler, with all its fittings; door, grate, head-plates, &c.; two large cast-iron bell cranks and pedestals, with strong wrought-iron connecting-rods, for pumping water from two lifts of pumps 100 yards; two rope wheels, suited for fast chains, apparatus to throw in and out of gear, pit-head pulleys, &c., 23-horse power, with 7 lbs. pressure on the square inch, and suitable for the same purposes as No. 1.

No. 4.—A NEW DIRECT ACTION ENGINE, double power, suitable for a corn-mill, or winding in a coal or lead mine, with improved spring packing for piston; ditto ditto for nozzle valves; cylinder 15 inches diameter, 3 feet stroke, 26-horse power, with 35 lbs. pressure on the square inch—no boiler.

No. 5.—A DOUBLE POWER LAND BEAM ENGINE; cylinder 20½ inches diameter, 4 feet stroke, slide valve, parallel motion—no boiler, and quite new; 52-horse power, with 35 lbs. pressure on the square inch, and suitable for the same purposes as No. 1.

No. 6.—A DOUBLE POWER BEAM WINDING ENGINE; cylinder 18½ inches diameter, 3 feet stroke, with a cast-iron portable frame, slide valve, hand gear, parallel motion, flat-rope wheel, spur and pinion wheels for the same; 29-horse power, with 35 lbs. pressure on the square inch—no boiler, and suitable for the same purposes as No. 1.

No. 7.—A SECOND-HAND PUMPING ENGINE, with cylinder 48 inches diameter, 7 feet stroke in the house and the same in the pit, with air-pump, condenser, hand gear, &c., pumping three lifts of pumps 100 yards; working barrels 14 inches diameter—no boiler; 100-horse power, with 7 lbs. pressure on the square inch.

No. 8.—A NEW DIRECT ACTING DOUBLE POWER HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE; cylinder 9 inches diameter, 2 feet stroke, slide valve, sliding parallel motion, with grate, door, boiler and fittings complete, with winding apparatus and pit-head and pulley, and was lately at work, for about four months, on a pit 100 yards deep; 10-horse power, with 35 lbs. pressure on the square inch.

THREE SECOND-HAND CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, little worse than new, 4½ feet diameter, and 82 feet in length, with spherical ends, and now in thorough repair, and suitable for any of the above engines.

ONE PAIR of 90-horse power SECOND-HAND MARINE BOILERS, that have been working a pair of 40-horse power engines, and are now in thorough repair.

NEW BOILERS, of any shape, can be MADE at a short notice, to suit any of the above engines.

For further information apply to EYTON & CO., MOSEY FOUNDRY, NEAR HOLWELL, LEICESTERSHIRE.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE MINES OF COAL AND IRONSTONE.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, on most advantageous terms, the COAL and IRONSTONE under a very large tract of land, in the parish of RUABON in the county of DENBIGH, adjoining the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway.

The proprietors of the ESTATES on which the Ponkey and Aberderyn Iron-Works were formerly carried on, have made arrangements TO LET BOTH PROPERTIES TOGETHER, which will give the lessee the facilities to carry on a lucrative business—very rarely to be met with.

The COALS and IRONSTONE on these ESTATES may be raised at very much less than an average cost, and the quantity proved in them (besides what are under a very large portion of one of them, in which there is no doubt they will be found) is estimated will supply iron-works with materials to make 400 tons of pig-iron weekly for upwards of 30 years, as well as 50,000 tons of the much and justly-celebrated Yard and Wall and Bench Coals per annum for sale, for the same period.

Printed particulars of the property, and lithographed plans of the estates, showing the minerals under them, with calculations as to the expense of making iron from them, as compared with that of manufacturing it in Staffordshire, may be had upon application at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street; and at J. Boydell's, 54, Threadneedle-street, London; and at Messrs. Longville and Williams, solicitors, Oswestry. Oswestry, June 6, 1849.

JAMES BOYDELL, LAND, MINE, AND MACHINERY VALUER, AND AGENT, No. 54, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

HAS TO DISPOSE OF A PATENT RIGHT for BUILDING VESSELS with IRON, on a principle which combines increased strength with greater economy of manufacture.

Also, ONE for the CONSTRUCTION of IRON ROOFS, on a like principle. A specimen of this may be seen at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, and at J. Boydell's, 54, Threadneedle-street, London; and at Messrs. Longville and Williams, solicitors, Oswestry.

Also, ONE for IRON JOISTS and RAFTERS, and for a plan of joining large plates and sheets of iron.

Also, ONE for the AMALGAMATION of STEEL and IRON—in the progress of the manufacture of the latter, by which a great saving may be effected in the cost of making edged tools.

The LEASE of a very celebrated FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, on the River Don, complete, with fixtures, machinery and tools, in working order, and ready for any parties to embark at once on building first-class iron steam-vessels, and marine and locomotive engines.

The above will be found worthy the attention of any parties desiring to invest money in a profitable business, as they will be disposed of upon terms which will ensure an unusual return to the purchasers of them.

Also, SOME COAL and IRONSTONE MINES, FREESTONE QUARRY, and a large FREEHOLD ESTATE.

Also, STEAM-ENGINES and MACHINERY, of all descriptions, and which he is enabled to offer at very moderate prices.

Also, SHARES in a well-known valuable SLATE QUARRY, in CARNARVONSHIRE. Also, SHARES in, or the whole of, a GAS-WORK, which supplies exclusively a populous town in Shropshire, and which can be greatly extended.

Particulars of the above may be had, upon application, at 54, Threadneedle-street.

TO ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, AND ARCHITECTS.

JAMES BOYDELL, 54, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, having been a very large manufacturer of machinery and irregular shaped iron, and having accomplished the rolling of some descriptions of the latter, thought by many to have been impracticable, will be happy to ASSIST any ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, and ARCHITECTS, in the planning of the details of what IRONWORK they may have occasion for, or bringing to perfection any invention in machinery, as well as procuring such materials for the purpose as they may require.

DUISBURG IRON-WORKS AND MINES IN WESTPHALIA, CLOSE TO THE RHINE. Managed in England, according to the principles of the "Cost-book System," and in Prussia as a *Société en Commandite*, under laws limiting the liability of the shareholders to their personal subscription. Company's Office, 28, Moorgate-street, City.

GROWA SLATE COMPANY, TREVAIGA, CORNWALL. 6000 parts, or shares, of £5 per part, or share (all paid), whereof 2300 parts, or shares, are offered to the public.

NEW IRON WORKS, "COST-BOOK" PRINCIPLE. The QUARRY is situated on the CLIFFS, within one mile of the port of Boscawen—vessels load at the quarry during three-fourths of the year.

The SLATE forms a remarkable exception to the general constitution of this mineral; and whilst its applicability to the several purposes of roofing, flooring, and the usual adaptations of the grey, blue, and other slates, a new series of utilities has been developed to the directors (by a gentleman who has, in consequence, been appointed superintending engineer to the company), which will extend its application in a variety of preparation to an extensive and completely novel character of use.

A PATENT is in course of completion, for the purpose of securing to the shareholders in this undertaking the exclusive benefits to be derived from one of the most attractive discoveries of the present age.

Prospectuses, and all other information, may be obtained at the offices of the company, 57, Threadneedle-street, where specimens of the slate may be seen; or to the solicitor John Chapple, Esq., 70, Aldermanbury. Prospectuses can also be had at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street. London, May 16, 1849.

INDURATED AND IMPERVIOUS STONE, CHALK, &c. AGENTS, with capital, are WANTED in ALL TOWNS to SUPPLY (under British and Foreign Patents) the great demand for HUTCHISONISED MATERIALS—hard as granite, impervious to moisture, vermin, &c.; the cheapest and most durable for all buildings, hydraulic, paving, monumental and decorative work.—The profits are large. Apply to HUTCHISON & CO., East Temple Chambers, London, or Tunbridge Wells, Kent, stating name, address, and capital at command.

N.B.—Houses cured of damp. The produce of soft stone quarries, chalk, plaster of Paris, wood, pasteboard, and all absorbent materials indurated to resist frost, vermin, &c. LICENCES GRANTED.

WARRANTED SAFETY FUSE.—W. BRUNTON & CO. beg to inform Mine Agents, Contractors, and Merchants, that having completed their Machinery for the MANUFACTURE of the ABOVE ARTICLE, they are enabled to offer FUSE of a very superior quality, and at considerably reduced prices.

W. B. & Co. can SUPPLY FUSE in ANY LENGTHS that may be required. Penhellen Fuse Factory, Pool, Truro, Cornwall.

TESTIMONIALS. We, the undersigned, hereby bear our testimony to the excellence of the Safety Fuse, manufactured by Messrs. Brunton and Co. We have had it in use in our mines; and, after sufficient trial, find it to be fully equal to any Fuse we have ever used:—

<i>Carn Dera Mine.</i> R. H. Pike, Pursuer. John Leuten, Agents. James Miners, Agents. John Vivian, Agents. John James, Agents. James Evans, Agents. John Nancarrow, Agents. Frederic Evans, Agents. John Dunkin, Agents. William Thomas, Agents. Joseph Vivian, Agents. Richard Bennetts, Agents.	<i>Cook's Kitchen Agents.</i> John Ivey, Agents. William Hitchens, Agents. <i>North Rockear Agents.</i> Joseph Vivian, Agents. William Michell, Agents. William Thomas, Agents. <i>Tincoff Agents.</i> Peter Floyd, Agents. Thomas Stainby, Agents. Thomas Lead, Agents. Henry Hocken, Agents. Richard Martin, Agents. William Nancarrow, Agents. Alex. Eudey, Agents. Joseph Eudey, Agents.
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NOTICE.—WENHAM LAKE ICE SUPERSEDED! (BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.) MASTERS AND CO.'S PATENT SHERRY COBBLER FREEZING AND COOLING JUG.

By this Patent Jug, spring water is congelated into the purest ice, on the table or sideboard, for Sherry Cobblers, &c. in FIVE MINUTES, at the cost of Twopenny. The public is respectfully invited to see the process of this extraordinary and useful invention, as actually BOILING WATER CAN BE CONVERTED INTO ICE without the aid of ice! Patentees of the Freezing Machines (by which 20 to 100 quarts of Desert Ice can be made in a few minutes, and Rock Ice at the same time, and Wine cooled), Cooling Decanters, Refrigerators, Butter Coolers, and Percolators. By this last-mentioned article a bottle of wine, &c., can be cooled in a minute without ice, for one halfpenny.

MASTERS & CO.'S IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR MAKING PURE SODA WATER, LEMONADE, NECTAR, and all BRANDED WATERS.—This apparatus needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Price 30s.—MASTERS & CO., PATENT FEEB, 294, REGENT-STREET, AND 7, MANSION-HOUSE-STREET, CITY.—Also, BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

MASTERS & CO.'S PATENT ROTARY BUFF KNIFE CLEANERS, which will clean and polish, equal to new, twelve knives in one minute, without noise or dust.

The various processes shown at Masters and Co.'s Show Rooms, 294, Regent-street, and 7, Mansion-house-street, City, and may also be seen at the Royal Botanic, Zoological, and Coliseum, Regent's-park, and the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street. 294, REGENT-STREET, AND 7, MANSION-HOUSE-STREET, CITY.

LOANS ON DEBENTURES.—The CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS OF LOANS, in sums not less than £500.—Applications to be made or addressed to this office. 125, George-street, Edinburgh, May 20, 1849. D. RANKINE, Treasurer.

TO COALOWNERS, MANUFACTURERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE. TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, of 100-horse power, suitable for drawing coals, hauling waggons, or pumping water. The engine is quite new, having never been erected.—Address Mr. Thomas Murray, Chester-le-street, Fence Houses, Durham.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an 85-inch cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 10-feet stroke, equal beam.—Application to be made to Messrs. Hocking and Loam, engineers, Redruth.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to retire from mining speculations, is desirous of DISPOSING of his INTEREST in the following MINES:—Wheel Cornfort, Trevelkey and Barver, Condurrow, Mineral Court, and Wheel Oak.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. John T. Tague and Co., Mining Offices, Truro, Cornwall.

MINING IN AMERICA AND CANADA.—An experienced practical MINING AGENT will leave for the United States in about a week or ten days, is prepared to enter into ARRANGEMENTS with any PARTY desirous of having MINING PROPERTY in the STATES or the CANADAS INSPECTED and REPORTED ON. He has had the management of several mines, and fully qualified for the purpose.—Applications to be made to Mr. James Lane, 90, Old Broad-street; or at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. JAMES HERRON, MINE AGENT, 33, CLEMENTS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, has received instructions to DISPOSE of SHARES in FIRST CLASS MINES, paying regular dividends, and yielding to the purchaser from 17½ to 25 per cent. upon his outlay. He is also in a position to transact business in the following:—viz.; East Wheel Rose, West Caradon, South Wheel Frances, Great Devon Consols, Wh. Seton, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Bedford, Tamar, H. Ambush, South Tolgus, Condurrow, Treleigh, St. John del Rey, Keswick, Rhymney Iron, and United Mexican Mines.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S., CONSULTING ENGINEER AND INSPECTOR OF MINES. May be CONSULTED DAILY (by letters) on all subjects connected with MINING PROPERTY, both Home and Foreign. BARRINGTON-ROAD, BRISTOL.

MR. GEORGE BATE, JUN., CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, WOLVERHAMPTON. N.B.—UNDERGROUND MINING SURVEYS accurately executed.

MR. JAMES STRIDE, MINING AGENT, AND DEALER IN SHARES, 27, SPRING-GARDENS, LONDON.

MR. C. S. RICHARDSON begs to announce that he has REMOVED his OFFICES from Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, to 15, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY.

JAMES LANE, MINING SHARE DEALER, 90, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors of this association will be held at the office of the company, No. 36, Austinfriars, on Tuesday the 17th July next, at One o'clock precisely. By order of the court of directors, WM. LECKIE, Secretary.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The directors hereby give Notice, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the company on Wednesday, the 11th of July next, at One o'clock precisely, when the directors will make their report. 36, Broad-street-buildings, June 25, 1849.

PEMBROKESHIRE IRON AND LEAD COMPANY. The Board of directors do hereby give Notice, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the company will be HELD on Wednesday, the 18th day of July inst., at half-past One of the clock precisely, at the office of the company, Gresham Rooms, No. 18, Basinghall-street, in the City of London, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting, held at the company's office on the 27th day of June, 1849, for removing three of the directors of the company from their office of directors, and for the purpose of altering so much of the 42d clause of the Deed of Settlement of the company as provides "That the business affairs and concerns of the company shall at all times be under the control and management of not less than five, and not more than ten, directors," by substituting therefor the following words:—viz. "That the business affairs and concerns of the company shall at all times be under the control and management of not less than four, and not more than six, directors." By order of the board of directors, J. S. CHARLTON, Secretary pro tem.

CALLINGTON MINES COMPANY.—At a Quarterly General Meeting of shareholders, held on Wednesday, the 4th of July, at the office of the company, 44, Finsbury-square—It was Resolved,—That the reports and accounts, now submitted, be received, adopted, and entered in the company's cost and transfer book.

LEWIS MINES COMPANY.—At an Annual General Meeting of shareholders, held on Wednesday, the 4th of July, at the office of the company, 44, Finsbury-square—It was Resolved,—That the reports and accounts, now submitted, be received, adopted, and entered in the company's cost and transfer book.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the chairman and directors, for their able and assiduous conduct in the management of this company's property.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY. THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND. Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. has been declared by the directors upon the paid-up capital of this company, PAYABLE on Wednesday, the 11th proximo, and succeeding Wednesdays, between the hours of Twelve and Four. The certificates are required to be left at the office two clear days, in order to be examined and marked.—44, Finsbury-square, London, June 24, 1849.

BRITISH BANK.—The BRITISH BANK have now REMOVED their OFFICES (from No. 52, Threadneedle-street) to their temporary business premises, No. 16, TOKENHOUSE-YARD, LOTHBURY.

BRITISH BANK.—As the DEED OF CONSTITUTION is now IN THE COURSE OF SIGNATURE by the SHAREHOLDERS, preparatory to the Bank being INCORPORATED by ROYAL CHARTER, application for the remaining unallotted SHARES, addressed to the secretary, must be accompanied by the preliminary deposit of £10 a share.

Temporary Offices, 16, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London.

COLONIAL BANK.—The court of directors of the Colonial Bank hereby give Notice, that the DIVIDEND declared at the half-yearly general meeting, held this day, will be PAYABLE at their house, 13, Bishopsgate-street-within, on and after the 9th inst., between the hours of Eleven and Three.

By order of the court of directors, C. A. CALVERT, Secretary. 13, Bishopsgate-street-within, July 3, 1849.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY—DIVIDEND. The directors of the South Australian Company give Notice, that the HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, being in the proportion of ONE POUND per share on the paid-up shares (clear of income tax), due June 30, will be PAYABLE at the company's office, on Saturday, July 14, and every subsequent day, between the hours of Eleven and Three. The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 28th to the 10th of July, 1849. By order of the board of directors, DAVID M'LAUREN, Manager.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY—LOANS ON DEBENTURE.—The directors of the South Australian Company are ready to RECEIVE TENDERS for LOANS ON DEBENTURE, to the extent of £50,000, at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, for three, four, or five years, in sums of not less than £500.—Apply to the manager, D. M'Lauren, Esq., 4, New Broad-street, London. June 25, 1849.

TO ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS.—THE BIRMINGHAM PATENT IRON TUBE COMPANY MANUFACTURE PATENT LAP-WELDED IRON TUBES (under Mr. B. W. W. Patent) for Marine, Locomotive, and all Tubular Boilers. Also, TUBES for Gas, Steam, and other purposes. All sorts of IRON GAS FITTINGS. WORKS—Smeethwick, near Birmingham.

LONDON WAREHOUSE—No. 6, Upper Thames-street.

Original Correspondence.

MINING IN IRELAND.

Sir,—Having troubled you, a few weeks since, with some hasty remarks on the mining districts of the western part of the county of Cork, and having just seen an account of the meeting recently held in London, convened by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City, for the purpose of taking into consideration the important subject of purchasing extensive tracts of land in this country, I have taken the liberty of again trespassing on your valuable space, not with the supposition that anything I may write will be considered interesting or important to the public, but with a view of directing your attention to *Irish mines*, and claiming your powerful aid and assistance in their development. The fact of the "land question" having been taken up by the *merchant princes* of the "metropolis of the world," carries with it the guarantee that the object they have in view will soon be accomplished. Without the "Encumbered Estates Bill," it would have been useless to attempt to meddle with land in this country; it is entangled in such a web of difficulties with owners, nominal owners, middlemen, third and fourth men, that if you purchased a property you would find claimants upon it without end; the bill now in its progress through Parliament will sweep away all the encumbrances of the soil, and give place to honest men, who will employ the people in its cultivation, and thereby reap a plentiful harvest. There are millions of acres of reclaimable land in this country, and millions of paupers perishing from starvation for want of employment. What is termed *cultivated land* bears the same proportion to *properly cultivated land* as does profound ignorance to the highest degree of scientific knowledge. Why is this? Simply because the man who tills the ground has no permanent interest in its cultivation. If he labours and improves the land, he must either pay double rent for it, or it is taken from him, and let to another, and without he lives on food that an Englishman would hesitate to feed his pigs with. At this very moment I know respectable farmers who have nothing to eat but *green cabbage leaves* and milk, nor have they the means of procuring any other kind of food. But many will say, the people are lazy and unwilling to work, and would rather be fed in idleness in the Union workhouses: let the following incontrovertible facts answer the charge. In the Skibbereen Union, hundreds of men, or rather their skeletons, walk daily a distance of six miles to work on the roads, and back again, *twelve miles in all, for one pound of Indian meal* per day, rather than be fed in idleness in the workhouse; others are endeavouring to live on boiled *cherlock*, a weed that grows in the fields, sea-weed, and limpets; and what is the cause of all this unparalleled misery?—is it bad laws, lack of knowledge of the true state of the country, or what? Neither the one or the other—the cause is the nominal ownership of land, a host of middlemen, agents, and bailiffs, all grinding and oppressing in their turn the poor wretch who cultivates the ground, and the extensive cultivation and abuse of the potatoe, as an article of food; for although the potatoe as a vegetable, and used as such, is unequalled, yet its extensive cultivation and abuse has been the cause of forcing the land up to its present enormous rental. It has enabled the absentee to live in luxury, and squander his thousands abroad. It has enabled the middlemen landlords to live in a false position, instead of being working farmers. It has enabled the sons of middlemen landlords to live like "gents," and act like apes. It has destroyed the farmer and starved the labourer. And, finally, the abuse of the potatoe as an article of food, has reduced the country to the brink of ruin, from which it will never recover, so long as the population are fed, or rely, on such an uncertain article. Is it any wonder, therefore, that every well-wisher of the country should be delighted at the prospect of soon having not only a class of enterprising capitalists coming into it, but *real owners* of the land, without middle men or encumbrances—men who will let the land at a fair value, and enable the cultivators to live like men, instead of feeding in hovels like pigs? Let the corporation of the City of London purchase land, and let it at a fair value, and give the farmer an interest in its improvement and cultivation, and we shall hear no more of starvation or emigration. There is sufficient land in the country, if cultivated, to support four times the present population; and all the people want, is liberty not only to cultivate it, but to pay a fair price for so doing. How delighted and astonished poor Paddy would be to have a farm marked out for him, if told, "you shall have this ground for a term of 21 years, at a fair rent; no person shall stand between you and the proprietors; therefore, go to work like a man; the more you improve it, the more you will gain by it; and no person shall take it from you;" he would scarcely believe his senses that such a change had actually taken place in the country. Let those who have the means try the experiment, and come and see for themselves, and they will find that a better or more industrious and grateful tenantry than the poor starved and oppressed Irish farmers cannot be found in any part of the world. From the fact of the attention of capitalists in London being directed to the surface of this country, may we not expect also that there are capitalists in the same great city who would be willing to try what may be found a little deeper in the bowels of the earth. You have, Sir, for a number of years, most ably advocated the outlay of capital on Irish mines, and pointed out the advantages likely to result therefrom. I take it, therefore, for granted, that in anything that concerns the development of the industrial resources of the country—particularly its mines—we may still find in you, as hitherto, from the extensive circulation of your Journal, the consistent advocate and friend of the *Irish miner*.

In a former letter I referred to the mining districts of Ballydehob, the Audley Mines, Coosheen, Crookhaven, Mizen Head, Dhurude, Gurtavallig, Killeen, Denycarhoon, Shrognagney, Dreenatra, &c. From the Audley Mines, Horse Island, &c., considerable returns were made, but, owing to some misunderstanding between the shareholders, they have for many years been idle. Coosheen, at a depth of 26 fms. from surface, produced from 17,000 to 18,000 lbs. of rich copper ore; Dreenatra, at a depth of 5 fms. from the surface, worked open cast, produced 60 tons of ore; Shrognagney, at a depth of 6 fms., sold 21 tons of ore; Denycarhoon, at about the same depth, sold 43 tons; Dhurude, 20 fms. in one place below the deep adit, sold upwards of 200 tons; Mizen Head produced a cargo, worked open cast, at the base of the cliff; ore of a good quality has been raised at Crookhaven; 89 tons were raised at Gurtavallig, at a depth of 20 fms. from surface; Killeen is producing abundance of iron pyrites, which yields upwards of 50 per cent. of sulphur, and 7 oss. 7 dwts. of silver to the ton of 20 cwt.; Rooska produced 60 tons of lead at the surface, containing between 30 and 40 oss. of silver to the ton; Gurtavallig, in a shaft sunk about 8 fms., produced 20 tons of lead; the shaft is now filled with water to within 6 ft. of the surface, in one end of which, just above the water, not more than 3 ft. from surface, is a branch of lead, worth from 12½ to 14½ per fm.; Ballydehob old mine sold several thousand pounds worth of ore, and was suspended, leaving a clear profit of upwards of 3000, and paid 4th royalties.

In the 14 mines just enumerated, the workings (if workings they can be called) have been confined merely to *scratching the surface*; and although considerable returns were made, yet, from various causes, principally want of capital and perseverance, only three out of the number are at work—viz.: Mizen Head, Killeen, and Rooska, which, I am glad to say, have been resumed this week by a party in London; and from the fact of 60 tons of lead having been raised close under the surface, and the lodes being large, and of a promising character, I have but little doubt that considerable returns will be made by a trifling outlay of capital. Nor need there be a large outlay to develop the resources of any or all of the mines just named; still, for want of capital, they remain unexplored. It is to be hoped, however, that the attention of capitalists in London will be directed to Irish mines as well as the land, and that the latter will stimulate parties to embark in the former, and thus lay open and unite the agricultural and mineral resources of the country. A more favourable opportunity than the present for working the mines could not present itself: a Royal Charter of Incorporation, which limits the liability of every shareholder in the company to his own shares only, has been obtained, at a heavy expense, for working mines in the counties of Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Kerry; and if all the mines just enumerated, with others that may be discovered, were amalgamated and worked under the Royal Charter, we might really expect to see good done—the mines rendered profitable, and the capitalist abundantly rewarded for the outlay of his money. The number of shares under the charter are 10,000; a call of 12 per share would set them all afloat, for the capital would be applied *exclusively to actual mining operations*, all preliminary operations having been completed; and another call of 12 per share, if required, would fully develop their resources, and from the day of commencing operations, returns would begin to be made from actual and *bona fide* sales of ore. But, even supposing that four times the amount were required, and the appearance of the mines justified and warranted its outlay, is there any valid reason why it should not be raised, and the mines efficiently worked? or is the name of Ireland a *scarecrow*, to frighten capitalists from investing their money?

It is really and truly astonishing, when we look at the millions that have been for ever lost in Mexico, Brazil, and elsewhere—in places where the parties paying their millions could have no possible control, or check, as to the mode of their expenditure; whereas any shareholder investing money in Irish mines, if dissatisfied with reports, or accounts, of the concerns, might reach in 36 hours from London the most remote nook or corner of the country, and see for himself. Besides, if capital be raised in London for working Irish mines, let a London committee, or board of directors, manage the affairs of the company, and a deputation visit periodically the works, and satisfy themselves, and the shareholders in general, as to the real state of affairs, and thus disarm even rumour and malice, with its hundred tongues. I have been many years in the country, and, to the best of my humble ability and means, examined carefully the districts and mines to which I have alluded. I do not hesitate to assert, that they are fair and legitimate speculations, and if found in any country but Ireland, would long since have become a source of wealth to the capitalist, and the means of giving employment, prosperity, and happiness to thousands of our starving fellow-creatures. In a former number of your Journal (I believe the 1st May) I saw a very able article, signed "Placer," on "Railways and Mines;" and though we are entire strangers to each other, I was greatly pleased to think that such an able advocate as "Placer" was disposed to entertain a favourable opinion of Irish mines. Let "Placer" come with me to the top of "Mount Gabriel," to which he has alluded in such elegant language, some 1500 feet above the sea level, and he will have an unrivalled view of the mining districts, the noble Bay of Bantry, the Kerry mountains, Dunmanus Bay, the old castles of Dunbacon and Dunmanus, formerly inhabited by their lords—Denis Rough, O'Mawhorne, and Desmond O'Glack; he will also have a view of Kilmoo and Crookhaven, which, in 1641, was a noted fishing town, and contained stores and fishing gear to the amount of 35000. Looking south, he will find the safe and commodious harbours of Schull and Long Island, Cape Clear, Innisharkin, Baltimore, from which the town of Baltimore, in the United States of America, derived its name; numerous groups of islands, the ruined castles of the O'Driscolls and MacCarries, the remains of former days. He will see noble bays and harbours destitute of shipping, castles, houses, and towns in ruins, the land waste and uncultivated; thousands of his fellow-creatures in an indescribable state of suffering and misery; the sea coasts teeming with fish, and the land beneath his feet rich in minerals of copper, lead, sulphur, barytes, iron, manganese, &c., as if in mockery of the starving population, who are unable (and reduced by a cruel set of taskmasters to want and misery that baffles description) to avail of resources which Providence has placed before them. To what country, then, could "Placer" expect to derive more benefit from the outlay of capital than that which I have attempted so feebly to describe? Let me beg, then, that he and others will come and view the unrivalled scene from "Gabriel's Summit." I noticed in your Journal of the 7th of May a letter, signed "Another Anglo-Celt," complaining of the manner in which poor-rates are levied on Irish mines. He goes on to state, that the mine in which he is interested lost, in 1846, 40000, and that the lord's dues amounted to 40000. If those *considerate lords* would not make an abatement of their dues, it would be no great sacrifice on the part of the adventurers to abandon a mine which caused them a loss of 40000 a year; besides, if they gave up the mine, the lords would have some 3000 additional paupers to support—a convincing argument, I should suppose, and sufficient to induce them to lessen the dues. There may, however, be large quantities of ore put to stall, waiting for a better standard; but the proprietors of Irish mines may blame themselves in not having the Poor Law, as regards mines, assimilated with the laws and mode of levying the poor-rate on the mines in England. Any new mine, however, or a mine that has been totally abandoned the space of six months, may be resumed and worked for seven years, before they are liable to pay poor-rates; and before the expiration of seven years more, we hope to see bad laws repealed and good laws enacted, and the country rendered prosperous and happy by the introduction of English capital, and its resources fully and efficiently developed.—ANGLO-CELT: Mount Gabriel, County Cork, June 28.

ANTIMONY AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Thomas Bartlett's renewed attempt to impose upon the public who may unfortunately have taken shares in the Antimony and Silver-Lead Mining Company, I am anxious you should know that I received a letter, as a principal shareholder, demanding of unpaid miners' wages, whilst it would appear, by their own statement, that they have money in hand. I do trust, Mr. Editor, that for the sake of the public, if not for the credit of your own paper, you will lend your pen to show up these nefarious proceedings. I may add, that I hold the report of one of the first mining agents in Cornwall, whom I sent to investigate and report, and that his report confirms all I advance as to the utter rottenness of the whole concern.—M. M.: July 3.

P.S.—Mr. Bartlett writes—"M. M." (if a shareholder) can, &c. How could the demand have been made upon "M. M." if not a shareholder?

ANTIMONY AND SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

Sir,—In your paper of this day, I observe an anonymous letter, dated City, and signed "A Shareholder, but not of Antimony," of which the evident intention is to create an impression that I, a professor of King's College, who reported in the spring of last year on some antimony mines in the parish of St. Kew, Cornwall, made such report either ignorantly or dishonestly. I am not at all in the habit of noticing the attacks of those who write anonymously in newspapers, however ingeniously or insidiously they may shape their course; but not having been accused before in this manner of a want of integrity, I may be allowed to be somewhat thin-skinned on the occasion.

I was called on by Mr. Bartlett in March, 1848, to visit and report on some mines in which he was interested. This being fully within the range of that department of practical science which has been for several years my study and pursuit, and a matter of by no means extraordinary occurrence, I, of course, agreed to visit and report on these mines, and did so accordingly. My report was shortly after published in the *Mining Journal*—I believe *verbatim*—and I am quite prepared to stand by every assertion and statement there made.

As to my being appointed consulting engineer to the company, it was done without informing me, and without my consent; and as soon as I heard of it, I wrote to Mr. Bartlett requesting him to withdraw my name. I have not since had any knowledge of the management or the condition of the company. It is not easy to respond to attacks so vague as those of your correspondent, the "Shareholder." If his object is to attack any one, let him do so directly; but in that case he is surely called on to show himself. Having myself in this affair of the Antimony and Silver-Lead Company, as in all others in which I have been employed, endeavoured to give distinct and straightforward statements, as far as circumstances would permit, I do not really wish for more than some credit for honesty of purpose. The rest I am content to leave for future discovery; but when I find it intimated that I show a want of integrity, write reports to suit promoters of schemes, and on subjects that I do not understand, I at least claim that some distinct evidence should be afforded.

D. T. ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S.

Professor of Geology in King's College, London.
Gloucester-road, Hyde Park-gardens, June 30.

MINING SPECULATION—ANTIMONY & SILVER-LEAD COMPANY.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "M. M.," writing on the above mine, in your valuable paper of the 23d June, complains that though the shares of the mine are quoted at a premium, he has been unable to obtain even 20s. per share when desirous of selling; and that, though he has resigned the shares, he has since received a communication from a solicitor, demanding further payments due to claimants upon the mine. I am sorry, from my experience, and that of my friends, to say that such instances are by no means of unfrequent occurrence, and in these times of distrust, such proceedings cannot but have a very prejudicial effect upon the mining interest. Your correspondent, however, is certainly not liable for any expenses incurred subsequently to the resignation of his shares. I have often thought that it would be desirable to establish a regular market for the sale of mining shares in London; there would not then be so much doubt as to the real or supposed value of the shares. Under the present dispersed system, so to speak, and the doubtful price paid when "a valuable consideration" only is named, many shares are sold at one-half the prices named in your list. These prices are not given in to you; but, if, over a glass, those connected with a mine are able by their ability and tact to obtain a higher price than before, they are ever ready to make you acquainted with the circumstance. By a regular market being established, the mining intelligence would be concentrated, and shares would probably change hands more readily and frequently; the prices, if falling, would not so seriously affect the purses of the adventurers, since, if so disposed, those who felt any alarm might sell out, or at least have a better chance of doing so than they at present possess. With respect to the demands by process, enforced upon some individual shareholder in a mine (who is known to be "worth powder and shot"), often that a mine is in want of money or "knacked," I cannot conceive anything more damaging to the mining interest. I know a gentleman who, some little time ago, was called upon to pay some thousands of pounds; this demand he was compelled to comply with, his only redress left being the power he possessed of obtaining from each shareholder his quota of the sum demanded. Now, it does appear a very hard case that a shareholder should be thus endangered, even, perhaps, to the full extent of his property, though his actual interest in the

mine may not amount to more than a few pounds; and if you, Sir, by your influence could impress upon all mining managers, the advantage the interest would derive from a more healthy mode of business, there would be hundreds ready to adventure some of their spare cash, who now dread the very thought of holding a share in such speculations, which may bring ruin upon themselves and families. The mode I would suggest as a remedy to correct this evil is simple and easy of adoption; and, although the captains of some mines, mining engineers, *et hoc omne genus*, may oppose it, yet, for the adventurers, the plan is safe. Let no works be carried on beyond what the company has funds in hand to meet, and, in order to prevent any stoppage of the works, let the calls be made earlier; and, in those cases where the mine is but just paying its cost, let a call be made in time to meet any deficiency that may arise. Should this suggestion be faithfully attended to, I apprehend we shall find that the mining interest would be much better supported. Although some of your correspondents appear to think that the railways have absorbed all the money of the country, it is, however, evident, that the money spent upon those undertakings, so far as the works themselves are concerned, must remain in this country still.

Deron, July 2.

TRANSFER OF MINING SHARES.

Sir,—I fear your observations on the judgment in *Toll v. Lee* may mislead unprofessional readers as to the extent of the decision. It has established that most important point for mining adventurers, that a deed of assignment is not necessary for the transfer of shares in mines, on the ground that those shares are to be considered as mere goods; but it has not decided that, when a deed is used for the purpose, that deed requires no stamp, for every lawyer knows that a deed of assignment of goods (generally termed a bill of sale) requires the same stamp as the assignment of any other property; but as a deed is unnecessary for the transfer of mining shares, why continue to use that form? The seller's receipt for the purchase money on a proper receipt stamp is all that is now requisite, in addition to the usual notice to the purchaser; indeed, it may be said that the notice itself, with the consequent entry in the cost-book, is sufficient, without any receipt, and for most purposes it is so; but still no prudent person will complete a purchase of that kind, without taking the seller's receipt for the purchase money.—A SOLICITOR: London, July 4.

[We think "A Solicitor" is no "mine adventurer," or he would well know that no deed is either necessary, nor, except in extraordinary cases, ever executed, such not being required under the Cost-book System, but only adopted where the lawyer can persuade his client to make doubly sure, by incurring costs, which his adherence to the Cost-book Principle would avoid. We must needs tell "A Solicitor" that a deed is never, so far as our experience goes, or the information acquired, deemed necessary, or acted upon, hence it is needless to discontinue the use of a form which has never been practised. The "seller's receipt" for the purchase-money on a proper receipt stamp (our correspondent says) is all that is now requisite; while we may observe, that where the sellers receipt is given, such is an exception to the general rule, as the transfers are invariably made for a valuable consideration; and we know that certain brokers, for certain reasons, wish the amount to be uncertain, or not correctly ascertained. We should agree with "A Solicitor," that "no prudent person will complete a purchase of that kind, without taking the seller's receipt for the purchase-money," if such were found to be the case, or that such could be effected; but we apprehend the brokers (with some two or three honourable exceptions) are not advocates for the "receipt" system; and we are not quite sure how far it might affect the transfer, which, as being given for a valuable consideration, the receipt would afford evidence as to the amount, and thus possibly incur penalties, which, however, we are by no means prepared to admit. We are well pleased to have this question discussed on all sides, and congratulate the solicitors in the case of *Toll v. Lee* on the result, which must have been pleasing to them as it is highly satisfactory to the mining interest. Such a question required legal decision, and on which we have briefly animadverted in another column.]

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—Having read in the *Mining Journal* of last week a letter, in which the affairs of this company are discussed, I think it would only be fair to the shareholders (of which I am one), that the directors should answer the statements made by the writer. If, as he alleges, the slaves are dying 20 in three months, and each of these slaves is a loss to the company (any each slave is worth the sum of 1000), the result is, that the profits are not stated correctly, as seven slaves dying each month, the sum of 7000 should be deducted from them. Should this mortality continue, and the slaveowners refuse to hire out their slaves to the company, on account, as your correspondent says, of the certain death which awaits them in the mines of Morro Velho, these mines will be abandoned for want of workmen, there not being, as is stated, sufficient free labour to be procured. Under all these circumstances it would be well to arrive at some conclusion.

Are we, the shareholders, to be deluded into a belief, that while these enormous losses by deaths, and the heavy responsibility which we lay under by hiring slaves are occurring, and paying for them, if they die (in three months, it appears, there is a loss of 20000, by the deaths of these before-mentioned slaves), we are making the profits the directors say we are? I am quite certain that it is a matter of duty for the shareholders to look into these matters, and, if necessary, call a meeting for that purpose. Desirous of knowing the value of my investment, I call upon the directors for an answer to "I. F.'s" letter, in your last Number. Is it true that the blacks are dying, as there stated? That free labour cannot be procured, and that the force of borers is likely to decrease, from the difficulty of hiring slaves. A SHAREHOLDER.

REDUCTION OF CHLORIDE OF SILVER.—M. Level gives the following simple method of reducing chloride of silver. It is placed in a solution of caustic potash, in which some sugar is dissolved, and the whole boiled. The silver is quickly reduced by the sugar, carbonic acid gas being evolved. It is easily washed, and obtained pure, and in the state of powder.

INDIAN COBALT.—A new field of cobalt has been discovered in the East Indies, in the mountainous country of Rajpoulanah, a district already celebrated for its mineral wealth, and principally for its rich and various copper ores and its alums. It is in one of the copper mines that this cobalt is found, lying abundantly in the state of sulphate of great purity. It is accompanied by only one other substance, pyrites of iron, highly magnetic, and easily separated from it by a loadstone of moderate power. These it contains in the proportion of 92.2 per cent. The remainder of the mineral consists wholly of pyrites of cobalt, of the specific weight of 5.45, and the composition following: cobalt 64.64; sulphur 35.36. The Indian jewellers already use it advantageously for colouring gold, with a rose tint of great delicacy.

LEADY IRON MINE.—Alexander Matheson, Esq., M.P., who for the last three years has carried on the most extensive improvements on his estates of Ardross and Lealty, has lately employed men to clear away all extraneous matter from an iron mine, found on the Lealty estate, with a view to its being examined by a scientific mineralogist, who is to pronounce on the probability of finding good ironstone in such quantity as to ensure a remunerative result from working the mine. In clearing the face of the rock, several tons of superior ironstone have been already excavated; and its appearance promises as large a per centage of iron of commerce, after subjecting the iron to the severe process of manufacture, as that of any other iron mine in Scotland. It is also said that thin seams and sheets of fossil wood, and wood coal, with some other indications similar to what occur in the neighbourhood of the great coal beds, in the strata of the carboniferous group, abound in its immediate connection with the fuel requisite for its reduction, and the limestone which facilitates that reduction, which is one of the many instances of design and providential arrangement so happily suited to the purposes of human industry. Such indications of coal have frequently occasioned fruitless and expensive searches to be instituted for that useful commodity in various parts of Britain, where a skillful geologist could have at once pronounced the search hopeless.—*Inverness Ad.*

THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY IN THE UNITED STATES.—A most important decision has just been made in the United States Circuit Court of Kentucky, in favour of Henry O'Reilly, and against Prof. Morse and his associates, in the matter of the magnetic telegraph. As most readers are aware, Prof. Morse, of this city, has acquired fame and wealth for his improvements in the telegraph, though originally not his invention. For a long time he, and those associated with him, enjoyed a strict monopoly of the wonder-working invention, and, of course, amassed great profits therefrom. Mr. Henry O'Reilly, a citizen of Irish birth, well known for his talents and energy, having obtained a patent for a great improvement on Morse's telegraph, known as Bain's telegraph, by which the messages are printed directly from the wires (instead of being taken off in strokes and dots, and then written out, and then printed), started a year, or two ago, an independent line. Of course, Morse and Co. were "down" like lightning on this invasion of their monopoly, and, after a few preliminary skirmishes, obtained in the United States District Court of Kentucky a decision in their favour, by virtue of which the marshal seized the entire Kentucky section of O'Reilly's line, between Louisville and Nashville, thus breaking up his entire south-western line to New Orleans. For several months Mr. O'Reilly was obliged to submit to this injury to his property, until his appeal could be brought before the court above; and it was finally tried there; and last week the decision was rendered, reversing the judgment of the Court, declaring Bain's patent no invasion of Morse's, but a distinct and substantial invention, and restoring to O'Reilly the possession of his Kentucky line. This week, his entire western and south-western line is in complete operation over 1000 miles, in connection with the Atlantic lines. Morse and Co. may appeal, and doubtless will, to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington; but the decision of the Kentucky Circuit is good law, and will stand. It is the most important decision, not merely to Mr. O'Reilly, but to the public, rendered since that which 30 years ago abolished the monopoly of steam-boat navigation, claimed by Livingston and Co., as assignees of Robert Fulton.—*New York Correspondent of the Freeman's Journal.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF AN ULCERATED LEG BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Eastwood, of No. 4, Marylebone-street, Hull, to Professor Holloway:—"Sir,—For two years I was grievously afflicted with a bad leg, which was full of ulcers. I applied to several doctors, and took their remedies, but without the least good. At length, happily for me, I procured some of your ointment and pills from Mrs. Noble, of this town, which had the effect of curing my leg in a brief space of time. In gratitude of which I make this case known, in the hope that others may derive benefit by adopting a similar course."—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail Steam-Ship Company's ship *Tay*, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday, with the usual British and Foreign West India mails. She also brings mails from the west coast of South America, received at Panama from the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's ship *Pera*, which vessel also brought a considerable amount of treasure for transit across the Isthmus and conveyance to England. The *Tay* brings 76 passengers, and the following valuable freight:—Gold and silver specie on merchants' account, value \$1,334,325, of which \$300,000 are in gold from California; 6804 ozs. of gold from Cartagena and Santa Martha, value \$10,884; 1714 lbs of silver in bars, &c., value \$2580; British coin, value 7821 sterling; 1204 five-franc pieces; and platinum, value 5801; the total value of specie and bullion being about 271,162 sterling; also 401 serons of indigo from the Pacific coast of Costa Rica, one case cigars, six tierces coffee, 131 bales sarsaparilla, 16 barrels ginger, one barrel arrowroot, one case tortoiseshell, and 50 packages sundries.

The news by this steamer from California takes different and irreconcilable phases, according to the varied feelings, successes, and statements of the passengers and adventurers, who are now commencing their return. It appears, however, to be certain that all parties who were on the spot at the time of the first discoveries of gold have been able to realise fortunes, not so much by digging or seeking for the precious metal, as by purchasing, at half its value, large quantities from the Indians and early settlers; also by the enormous profits realised from the sale of merchandise, and the immense influx of emigrants to San Francisco, causing property, houses, and land to sell at extravagant rates. Things now, however, are said to be altering fast, and there is likely to be a glut of merchandise, large quantities of goods being said to be lying in the streets unprotected, but uncarried for, and consequently safe. Gambling, drinking, and rioting, were so prevalent, that Lynch law was the only means of keeping the peace.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, at Southampton, states, that amongst the passengers there was a lady who had come direct from California, and had crossed the Isthmus of Panama; she was a native of Devonshire, and proceeded at once to Plymouth after she landed. She had been with her husband about two years in California. He was making a rapid fortune in San Francisco. The domestic discomforts, however, were so great, owing principally to the want of servants, that no female who had been used to the refinements of civilised countries could endure them. Her husband, therefore, had sent her to England, and fully expected to complete his fortune, and follow her in two years hence. Amongst the passengers arrived by the *Tay*, from Chagres to Jamaica, was an American, who went out to California as a surgeon in the American army three years since. A part of his luggage consisted of 60 lbs. avoidupois weight of pure gold. The admiralty agent of the *Tay*, and several other persons on board saw it, had it in their possession, and can testify to the truth of this statement. This person had previously sent home 100 lbs. of gold, and was then on his way to New York, after roughing it for three long years amongst the gold diggings of California. His black servant drank nothing but champagne on the voyage from Chagres to Jamaica. It was stated by these persons from California, that the diggers of the gold got upon the average about half a dozen a day for their labour. They confirmed the accounts of the high price of every kind of labour in the gold regions. A dollar was charged for a log of firewood, and another dollar was charged for chopping it up. The rent of a very small room was \$100 a month. The richest persons in San Francisco were obliged to clean their own rooms, and cook their own victuals. A surgeon's charges were enormous—they would scarcely feel a pulse under a dollar.

We learn from New York that the arrival of metallic treasure from California is coming regularly forward, and the golden returns from adventurers to that distant part of the Union are now showing tangible evidence of its reality. Another packet is in at Panama, having brought \$1,000,000 in gold, a large part of which has already reached New Orleans, and is on its way here; while it is supposed the balance, amounting to about \$400,000, is destined for England. Mr. Parrott (recently arrived direct from the "diggings") had exhibited a number of interesting mineralogical specimens from California and Mexico. In addition to samples of gold from the wet and dry diggings, he brought a piece of coal from the surface of the bed just discovered on the coast between Monterey and San Luis Obispo. It is of a bituminous character, and is found in great abundance. It was tried in a blast furnace on board the *Ohio*, and proved to be of very good quality. We also had a sight of a genuine ruby, picked up in the diggings. It is the first one found, of a pale crimson colour, and about the size of a pea cut in half. Mr. Parrott intends to have it cut, and set in a ring of California gold. He also brought with him specimens of cinnabar, the ore of quicksilver, containing 50 per cent. of the metal, and some very fine samples of silver ore from the mines of Guanajuato, containing from 30 to 75 per cent. Some of these were imbedded in prismatic felspar, in crystals of an amethyst tint. Among other curiosities, we noticed an ear of corn from the Sierra Nevada, 9000 feet above the sea. It was about 4 inches long, but the grains were upwards of an inch in length. This corn is said to yield remarkable crops, and its cultivation in this country is a trial.

The following is an extract from the letter of a correspondent of an eminent firm in the City:—

San Francisco, California, April 29.—The departure of the steamer has been delayed until now. Gold dust has got up to \$154 per oz. Troy for Mexican eagle dollars, but as gold coin, such as Mexican doubloons and American gold, is generally preferred to dollars by the sellers, some purchases have been made in exchange for this coin at \$154 per oz. The sale of goods is getting more difficult from day to day, and even the prices of provisions are much depressed. All manufactured goods are next to unsaleable, and ready-made clothing, so much in demand heretofore, partakes of the same depression. The accounts from the gold regions are very gloomy. Owing to the severity of last winter, and the consequent heavy fall of snow, a vast quantity of water is coming down from the mountains, and overflowing the "diggings," to such an extent, that little or nothing can be done for the next two months to come. Many miners have returned quite dispirited, and it is much to be feared that there will be a great deal of sickness in the mining districts (where the great epidemic is prevailing) during the summer, and the sickly season. A few days ago advices were received from Sutter's Fort, that difficulties of a serious nature had arisen between the diggers and the Indians, by which several lives were lost on both sides; and it is apprehended that, in many parts of the mines, operations will have to be abandoned on this account. Notwithstanding all this, a great many people of those that almost daily arrive from abroad are still going up, partly to the Sacramento, and partly to the San Joaquin, in search of the precious metal. Landed property is almost daily rising in price in this place, and for eligible business lots, 35 feet front, from \$4000 to \$6000 are paid. Timber is scarce, and commands at present \$500 per 1000 ft.

Further accounts from California were received by the *Hermann*, on Wednesday, but which are even more conflicting than those previously received. The New York papers of the 20th June are filled with details received by the *Crescent City* steamer. The *Courier and Enquirer* and *Herald* publish pages of correspondence from San Francisco to the 1st May, containing every imaginable description of information respecting California, its gold, and its prospects. The reaction appears to be already setting in, and notwithstanding the abundance of gold, the ruin of many thousands who have embarked in the trade is predicted. Agriculture was entirely neglected. With reference to the supply of gold, and the number of people at the mines, there are contradictory statements. The lowest estimate of miners is 1500, who make, on an average, from 1 to 2 ozs. of gold each per day. The toil is hard, the privations great, and much sickness prevails throughout the mining districts from the irregularity of life, and want of proper food among the adventurers. The writer of one letter warns his friends of the expense of being sick, as he affirms that it costs from \$600 to \$1000 per month to be ill, with one visit per day from a physician, and without comforts of any kind. Gold was worth \$144 to \$15 per oz. at San Francisco; its value was, however, expected to decline. Lumber was selling at \$300 to \$600 per 1000 ft., and was coming in plenty from Columbia River. Horses were \$200 to \$300 each; oxen, \$200 per yoke; flour, \$30 per barrel; dried beef, \$75 per cwt.

The *Alta California*, published at San Francisco on the 1st May, says—"We understand that many of the new comers are sorely disappointed, and some from the United States are about to return. We believe their disappointment does not follow so much from any doubts they may have as to the existence of great quantities of the precious ore, as from the life of toil, exposure, and privation to which the gold hunter is subjected."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Papers from Port Adelaide to the 14th February have been received, but they are not of so late a date as the news received by the Overland Mail. Trade generally was duller than usual at that season of the year. The mining interest was quiet. Burra Burra shares had been done at 145l. on the 7th February, but improved to 160l. on the 13th, and holders asked 5l. more, but there were no buyers at the extreme price. Wheel Gwiler had been done at 184l. and Port Lincoln at 44l. 15s., but with call included 5l. 15s. to 6l.; Paringa at 17l. 6d.; and Enterprise at 34l. 8s. A new company, called the Provincial, had been formed, with a nominal capital of 6000l., in shares of 6l. each, of which 2l. 2s. 6d. had been paid up, and business had been done at 2s. 6d. prem. The progress of the mining operations encouraged the belief that lead of a superior quality would be found to repay the enterprise. The Lane Cove Smelting-Works had been commenced, and continued in full operation, turning out copper of fine quality. Coal had been discovered in the neighbourhood of Cape Otway, in huge rocks washed by the sea, in enormous quantities, and which, on being tried, gave out great light and heat. Money was rather scarcer, and loans in small sums for a year on scrip were 20 per cent. The following is a share table at the latest date:—

Companies.	Paid.	Price.
Adelaide	£ 5	..... £ 1
Belvidere	2 1/2	..... 3 1/2
Burra Burra	5	..... 145 0—£150
Enterprise	3	..... 2 15—£3
North Kapunda	5	..... 1 5c. £1 1
Paringa	12	..... 2 7 6
Port Lincoln	24	..... 6 5
Prince Albert	2	..... 1 15
Provincial	2 1/2	..... 3 5
Princes Royal	4	..... 30 0
Royal Mining Company	1	..... 0 10
Wheel Gwiler	10	..... 20 0

MINES AND COLLIERIES BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

Mr. T. DUNCAN rose to move the second reading of this bill. Two years ago he had postponed this measure, upon the understanding that the Government would take the subject into consideration, and introduce some plan by which the evils complained of would be remedied. But nothing whatever had been done, and the consequence was, that some most appalling accidents had occurred, without any power whatever on the part of the Government to interfere, except by the present inefficient system of inspection. The measure which he now proposed was not of his own suggestion. It was entirely the work of the men themselves who laboured in our mines and collieries. It had been discussed by them, and agreed to at a meeting of delegates from all parts of the country, including Scotland, England, and Wales. Those men had requested him to lay the bill before the House, and ask its assent in the first instance to the principle of the measure. The principle of it was simply this—that there should be legislative interference for the protection of the lives and property of those persons who were employed in the mines and collieries of this kingdom. It was not necessary that he should now enter into a discussion of the details of the bill, or do more than state that its main object was to empower Her Majesty to appoint certain inspectors, who should be required four times a year to visit mines and collieries, and to make reports thereon, and to suggest such improvements as they might think necessary for the protection of mines and collieries, and of the lives of persons employed therein. It also made provision that in future the workmen should work by weight instead of by measure, as they did now. The coal-owners sold their coal to the public by weight, and the workmen were paid by weight. It was entirely the work of the men themselves who laboured in our mines and collieries. 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produce 1 cwt. of lead per fm. The dip-jack lode in the 100 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm.

KIRKCUDDRY SHIRE.—We have a good stone of ore coming in the mine, under the 40 ft. level of Stewart's, and have reason to hope it will improve going down. The stone is coming under it; it has a fine lead, 4 ft. wide, yielding a ton per fm. The stone in the 40 ft. level is still in a poor knot of ground, and the wine under the 40 ft. level has been almost all, although we are expecting a change in this lode daily, as we have a fine lode in the 30 ft. level, yielding about half a ton per fm., and which is but 5 or 6 fms. east of this wine, which is now down about 3 fms. We have shipped a cargo of lead this week, which was sold on Thursday last at the Holywell ticketing.

LOSTWITHIEL CONSOLS.—On reference to the last report of the workings, it will be seen that we had reached half the supposed distance to the canner lode, and that our ground was then fair; shortly afterwards, a bar of intensely hard ground again impeded the efforts of our men, as if again to frustrate our expectation. It continued several fathoms, and not only delayed our advance, but had thrown the lode further from us; and, on reaching the 34 fm. level, we were on the point of recommending the committee to cease working, when the lode was cut, and found to be much better than the state of the ground had led us to expect; on getting through the lode, the ground changed, and is tolerably fair, and seems to continue; the lode has been explored for 3 fms., and has continued to improve in quality. Including the capels, it is 4 ft. wide, 2 ft. of it composed of spar and flookan, with a leader averaging 9 in., composed of prismatic and yellow ore. It has not more than 1 ft. progress in descending several competent miners, some employed by individual shareholders, for their own satisfaction; and all urge the propriety of driving on it towards the grey ground in the adit. The stones of grey ore increase as we advance, and there is hope that, as 20 fms. may reach the dip of the ore above, it may improve, so as pay itself in this level. I deeply regret the long and wearying effort we have had to make; but still trust it may not have been put forth in vain.

MENDIP HILLS.—We continue to progress favourably with our different works at Blackmoor; the walls of the engine-house are nearly up, and the carpenters have this morning commenced placing the timber for carrying the roof on to the same; I hope, if all be well, to see it covered in by the end of next week, when no time will be lost in fixing the engine; we are also busily engaged in laying down incline planes, for the purpose of drawing the slag stuff from the bottom of Blackmoor to the dressing floors, which is in a forward state of completion. Charterhouse Valley continues without any particular alteration, the beds of stuff which we are now opening through being from 16 to 17 ft. thick, tolerable good work for yielding slag. We have, during the past week, smelted our pile of slag, named in my last report, which produced about 3 tons of lead. The masses are getting on with the reverberatory furnace as fast as they possibly can.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—During the past month, the engine-shaft has been divided down to the 101 fm. level, the angle bolt, with two pieces of rod, put in, and all made complete. While this work was in hand, we were, of course, unable to keep the mine in fork, and, consequently, have not made much progress in clearing the bottom, or 101 fm. level. In the south end, in the 90 fm. level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of a tender can, and will yield about 8 cwt. of rich ore per fathom; the water being in this level, it could not be measured, to ascertain the distance driven since the previous setting-day. In the south end, in the 80 fm. level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, carrying a good branch of lead on the eastern side, worth about 6 cwt. of lead per fathom; this level has been extended, during the past month, 6 fms. 1 ft.; the present price for driving is 48s. per fm., and 5s. in 1 ft. for lead. The wine in the 70 fm. level has been sunk 1 fm. 1 ft., and is now 40 fm. level, which is thereby well ventilated; in sinking the last 3 fms., the lode improved, and we have, therefore, opened ground that will set at a moderate tribute; we have resumed driving the end which was suspended on account of this wine. In the south end, in the 30 fm. level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, with a leader 18 in. wide, on the western wall, yielding rich ore for silver; the rest is good stamps work; this end has been extended 5 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; the present price is 3s. 10s. per fathom. The 60 fm. level north has been cleared 19 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. in the 50 fm. level, 3 ft. 6 in. in the 40 fm. level, and 2 ft. 6 in. in the 30 fm. level. A new bargain was set to sink a wine on the 80 to the 90 fm. level, by six men, at 4s. per fm., and 5s. in 1 ft. on the value of the lead; four pitches were also set, viz., in the back of the 90 fm. level south to four men, at 10s. 6d. in 1 ft.; in the 80 fm. level south to six men, at 11s. in 1 ft.; ditto to six men, at 10s.; and ditto to six men, at 8s. in 1 ft. for lead. The walls for the crusher house are up; and as the castings are all on the mine, this machine will soon be completed. The surface work, generally, is also rapidly progressing towards completion.

SOUTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—We have sunk 3 fms. the last month, and the shaft is now 9 fms. below the 36 fm. level, and we purpose cutting a small pit within the next 6 feet sinking, which will greatly facilitate the sinking hereafter; the ground is still favourable, and the water just as usual.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—The engine-shaft is sunk 4 fm. 3 ft. below the 150 fm. level. The lode in the shaft is 1 ft. wide, at present poor. In the 190 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, intersected by a vein, and is not so good. In the 170 end the lode is 3 ft. wide, occasionally producing good stones of ore. In the 160 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, and passing through ground that will be taken away at a low tribute. In the 145 end we have not been able to break any lode, by means of so much stuff coming from the tributers. In the 135 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, rich work. We have holed the small drawing shaft from the incline to the 145 fm. level, which will facilitate our operations at this point. At North Tamar, in the 80 fm. level, the lode is still about 6 in. wide, producing good stamps work. In the 70 end we are carrying about 3 ft. of the west part of the lode, 1 ft. of which is yielding a small quantity of ore, and from the appearance of the pitch behind this end, the lode is 12 ft. wide, and opening ground that will work at a high tribute; at the south end, in this level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and presenting a favourable appearance. We hope to sample on the 6th inst., about 100 tons of rich silver-lead ore.

TAVY CONSOLS.—The bottom (46 fm.) level has improved, the lode now being large, spotted with copper ore. The rises in the back of the 24 fm. level west are looking promising; the eastern one is within 3 to 4 fms. of the 12 fm. level, and the western one is recently pitched. The 12 fm. level is in a large lode, 1 ft. of which is good ore, and the rest throughout grey—worth 4 to 5 tons per fathom. On the whole, we look considerably better.

TINCROFT.—The 152 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, on Highburrow lode, is worth 102 fm. for fm. In the 142 fm. level, east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 102 fm. for fm; the slopes in the back of this level, east and west of the shaft, are worth 152 fm. for fm. In the 132 fm. level, east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is worth 152 fm. for fm; the west end, and from the appearance of the lode, the slopes in the back of this level, east and west of the shaft, are worth 172 fm. for fm. In the 120 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is worth 112 fm. for fm. On Chapple's lode, in the 100 fm. level, west of Downright shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 132 fm. for fm. The 90 fm. level west is worth 302 fm. for fm. for tin and copper. In the wine sinking below this level, the lode is worth 162 fm. for fm. for copper. In the 80 fm. level west, the lode is worth 102 fm. for fm. for copper. At North Tincroft, the engine-shaft sinking the 100 fm. level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of copper ore. In the 90 fm. level east, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 152 fm. for fm. for copper. In the 100 fm. level, east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 92 fm. for fm. for tin and copper; in the same level west, the lode is worth 132 fm. for fm. for copper. In the 80 fm. level, east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is worth 72 fm. for fm. for tin. At Palmer's shaft, on East Pool lode, sinking below the 90 fathom level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with stones of copper ore. The lode in the 80 fm. level west is worth 92 fm. for fm. for copper. In the 70 fm. level, west of the lode is 1 ft. wide, but poor. We have communicated the ore in the 24 fm. level at Stainley's shaft; the men are now engaged in stopping the back in the same level, in which the lode is worth 402 fm. for fm. for copper. The lode in the 35 fm. level is 1 ft. wide, with stones of copper ore, but not to value. At Wheal Providence, the lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 33 fm. level, is 2 ft. wide, with spots of ore.

TRELAWNY.—At Phillips's shaft, the cross-cut in the 82 fm. level is extended 64 fms. east, and the ground continues favourable for driving; four additional men are engaged in cutting the pit in this level. The lode in the 72 fm. level is 2 ft. wide, and worth 112 fm. for fm; in the same level south the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 102 fm. for fm. All the slopes in the back of this level are producing a fair quantity of ore. The lode in the 62 fm. level, north of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 112 fm. for fm; in the same level south the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 102 fm. for fm. The lode in the wine sinking under the 72 fm. level is extended west about 9 ft. The lode in the 52 fm. level, north of this shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 132 fm. for fm. All the slopes in the back of this level are producing a fair quantity of ore. The slopes in the back of the 42 fm. level are producing a fair quantity of ore; the lode in the wine sinking under this level is 2 ft. wide, and worth 102 fm. for fm. At the north mine, the lode in the 53, north of Wheal Trehane boundary, is without any particular change, the ground is fair for driving, and the character is very promising. The lode in the 45, north of Trehane, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 92 fm. per fm. The lode in the 40, south of Smith's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 82 fm. per fm. The slopes in the back of this level are looking well. The 30 fathom level, north of this shaft, is suspended at present; the slopes in the back of this level promise to produce a fair quantity of ore—being recently set to work.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Garden's shaft, below the 13 fm. level, is sinking in the country south of the lode, and is down 7 fms. 2 ft. below the 113 fm. level—ground improved. In the 90 fm. level, west of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 32 fm. per fathom. In the 80 fathom level cross-cut north, we have cut the lode, which is very kindly. In the 80 fm. level, west of Garden's shaft, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 42 fm. per fm. The 60 fm. level, east of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 152 fm. per fm.; these men are now employed to cross-cut north, for the purpose of seeing the lode about 30 fms. farther east, over a kindly piece of ground in the 90 fathom level, price 42 fm. per fm. In the 70 fm. level, west of Garden's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, driving under kindly ground in the level above. In the 60 fm. level, west of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with stones of ore. Wheal Parent's engine-shaft is suspended for the present. The 30 fm. level north is driven to cut the lode. In the 20 fathom level, west of Parent's engine-shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, at present poor. At Wheal Parent, when shaft, on the above level, the lode is 3 feet wide, with good stones of ore; the men are now employed driving east and west at a 12 fm. level, casing shaft, &c. The lode in the rise from adit, against the new shaft from surface, on middle lode, is 2 ft. wide, worth 82 fm. per fm. The wine below the adit, on middle lode, is suspended until the shaft above-mentioned is holed.

WEST WHEAL JEWELL.—In the rise in the back of the 70 fm. level, west of William's cross-course, on Wheal Jewell lode, the lode is unproductive. The wine in the bottom of the 57 fm. level, west of ditto cross-course, on the same lode, is worth 32 fm. per fm. In the 47 fm. level, west of ditto cross-course, on same lode, lode not taken in the past week. In the deep drill east, on same lode, the lode is producing good stones of yellow ore. No lead is taken down the shaft, driving west on Talcott's tin lode. The slopes in the back of the 12 fm. level, east of Fryer's wine, are worth 102 fm. per fm. The slopes west of Fryer's wine, on same lode, are worth 152 fm. per fathom. In the slopes in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, east of Tregoning's shaft, the lode is worth 132 fm. per fathom; in the slopes in the bottom of this level, east of Tregoning's wine, the lode is worth 142 fm. per fathom.

WILLIAM AND MARY WORTH.—Our operations are at present confined to the ground west of old Burrow shaft; the lode is yielding saving work, that will produce 250 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. On the 26th June we sold two parcels of silver ore, which realised 27l. 13s. 6d., the result of a fortnight's working, by one pair of tributers, who are working in a spirited manner.

WHEAL BENNY.—On Saturday last I set to drive on the course of the lode in the cross-cut south 3 fms., at 22 fm. per fm., and pay all cost out of the price name for one month. By this you can ascertain the ground is very favourable for driving.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaft men are preparing to sink under the 30 fm. level, and will commence in the course of a few days. The lode in the 30, north of this shaft, is 1 ft. wide, and worth 62 fm. per fathom; in the same level south the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 42 fm. per fm. The lode in the 40 north is 2 ft. wide, and worth 62 fm. per fm., in the same level south the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; the lode in the rise in the back of this level is 1 ft. wide, also producing good stones of ore; the slopes in the back of this level north are producing a fair quantity of ore. The lode in the 30 south is still in branches, producing good stones of lead; the lode in the wine

sinking under this level is 2 ft. wide, and worth 902 fm. per fm. The lode in the wine under the 50 fm. level, north of Barrat's shaft, is 14 ft. wide, and worth 92 fm. per fm.; the lode in the 50 fm. level, south of this shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 72 fm. per fm.; the slopes in the back of this level are producing a fair quantity of ore. The lode in the 40, south of this shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 102 fm. per fm.; the slopes in the back of this level are producing a fair quantity of lead. On Tuesday last we sold one parcel of ore, computed 60 tons, to Messrs. Mitchell and Somers, at 17l. 15s. 6d. per ton; and one, computed 34 tons, to Messrs. Pontifex and Wood, at 9l. 8s. per ton.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—There has been a discovery of some importance at this mine this week.

WHEAL TREHANE.—In the 68 fm. level south the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6 cwt. of lead per fm.; in this level north the lode since last report has gradually improved, and is now worth from 3 to 4 cwt. of lead per fm. The wine below the 55 fm. level, mentioned in my last, is now holed to a level driven in from Kelley's shaft in the 62; the lode throughout the wine is worth 14 ton of lead per ton; the shaft at once commenced stopping southward from the same; the slopes in the back of the 55 fm. level are producing, on an average, 8 cwt. of lead per fm. The slopes in the back of the 45 fm. level are without any important alteration, producing 7 cwt. per fm. There is no change to speak of in the cross-cut west in the 30 fm. level.

WHEAL TRESCOLL.—We put our large engine to work on Thursday morning last, and forced the water out of the mine in 30 hours after, and found no damage done from the water being in the mine. We have now nearly cleared all the levels, and have put the men in the slopes to raise tin of good quality (paying work). Our setting day is on Saturday, and we shall set several new backs on good tin ground. We have also put up the new stamps to work in the mine, and they answer very well; this stamp being eight heads, is driven by the water the engine is lifting; and with the same water we can drive 32 heads more, and draw all the stuff out of the mine. By using the water in this way, we consider that we draw the water out of the mine, and stamp the tin stuff and all the drawing, for the same money that it would cost to drive the same number of heads by steam, which is a considerable saving. We now expect to be in the list of dividend-paying mines in the course of a month or two.

WHEAL VINCENT.—We have completed casing and dividing the shaft to the 10 fm. level; since this has been done, the men have been engaged in sinking a fork, or cover, for the lift. We shall commence cutting a pit to-morrow, so as to cross the lode; the ground at present will stand without timber, but by no means hard for working; the most long stop continues good, never improving as we go down, both in size and quality. We have taken down the lode which I mentioned in my last, and found it to be real good work, and still likely to continue. We are getting on with the stamps, wheel-pit, floors, &c.; and, by the time this is completed, we shall have a large quantity of tinstuff to commence stamping on; we shall not commence stamping until this is done.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINES.—The following is the estimated produce for May:—

Mines.	Tons of Ore.	Per Cent.	Fine Copper.
Ralspas	60	6	3.60
United Mines	30	6	1.80
Old Mine	75	6	4.50
Mitchell's	14	6	0.84
Carl Johan's	5	15	0.75
Mancu's	5	58	0.27
Ryper's	11	7	0.10
Total	1904		11.86

Mining Report from the 24th May to the 19th June.

Ralspas.—Some trifling improvement has taken place in the appearance of the workings in the 80 fm. level, in consequence of the great influx of water arising from the thawing of the snow, this part of the mine has been completely flooded, so that we are compelled to suspend all operations in the deeper levels for a few days. The water has again diminished, and is fast disappearing. We hope to be able to resume these workings in the course of next week. In the mean time, the men are employed in other parts of the mine, where the returns are less remunerative, but we still hope to be able to keep up the usual supply. We have commenced picking over the old No. 11 shaft, and have also begun to clear the ground in the 10 fm. level, but in the early part of next week, as well as some places in the mine, will shortly be set on tribute, and we have already made arrangements for introducing this system here. The produce cannot be delivered to the smelting-house before the floods in the Alten river subside, when we shall be enabled to resume the former carriage. By the end of this month, or middle of July, we hope to make some good returns.

United Mines.—After the suspension of the slope alluded to in my last report, a deterioration was observable in the produce of the other workings, where the ore became so partial as to render the driving a level advisable, but in this place the improvement is again observable. The new sink continues to yield satisfactory returns, and the prospects are equally good. At Woodfall's, the tributers have commenced working in the level on the north lode, where the general appearance leads us to expect good returns. The surface operations are both favourable and remunerative.

Old Mine.—The lode in the sink under the adit is less productive, but improvements are observable in other parts of the mine. The produce has somewhat increased, and we are able to increase them as soon as the coal vessels are dispatched.

Ryper's.—The tribute operations are still continued, but by the latter end of this month we hope to have more hands to spare for exploring the lode already discovered at surface.

Mancu's.—The workings are confined to the lode opened last month; they are at present poor, but the prospects are good, and we shortly expect to see a favourable change.

Richer's.—No alteration is to be noted at this place; the returns are good, and we hope to be able to increase them as soon as the coal vessels are dispatched.

Carl Johan's.—The new sink in this mine is still productive, and the lode, although confined, yields very profitable returns. The monthly produce is small, but the quality is unusually good; the greater number of our tributers during the last month have been engaged with unloading and ballasting vessels; but, on reference to the present month's estimate, it will be seen that no falling off in the produce has been experienced; and on returning the ore, we hope the quality will be found even better than reported. We shall continue digging the small colliery in the sink, and in the early part of next week. The tribute system has now obviated the necessity of carrying on the expensive ore dressing operations; and during the summer we shall have very little work to perform, either with the stamps or separation, and the hands formerly employed at these machines will now be engaged in the more remunerative work.

COPIAPO MINES.—Capiapo, April 30.

Silver Mines.—At Fin Hallada.—We have broken down the lode in all the shafts and levels during the last month, and have had about a third of the ore amalgamated, which makes an average of 3000 marcs per cajon, or 100 marcs per ton, and when all is returned will, I believe, produce about 3000 marcs; and for your better understanding here, or from what part of the mine, we are extracting most of the silver, I beg to state that we have in this mine five workings open at the surface, varying from 40 to 60 varas apart, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, beginning with the north part, No. 1, and ending south, No. 5. I informed you in my last that the lode in chiflon No. 3, was rich—that we had been driving the vein, and I should have stated in a horizontal direction, for I had given directions to sink two levels, the one north and the other south, on the lode; this will now be called the 10 fm. level; the vein in this level north has turned out exceedingly well, yielding about 18 tons in 6 varas, or 3 tons per vara of the richest part of the ore, and continues very good for 14 ft. wide, of say 400 marcs per cajon (a cajon is about 3 tons); the back and bottom of this level are also equally good, which will produce large quantities when we can conveniently begin to work the slopes. The end driving south in this level gave about 12 tons in 6 varas, or 2 tons the vara—say 300 marcs per cajon, and the same good for 14 ft. wide, and I should have stated in a horizontal direction, for I had given directions to sink two levels, the one north and the other south, on the lode; this will now be called the 10 fm. level; the vein in this level north has turned out exceedingly well, yielding about 18 tons in 6 varas, or 3 tons per vara of the richest part of the ore, and continues very good for 14 ft. wide, of say 400 marcs per cajon (a cajon is about 3 tons); the back and bottom of this level are also equally good, which will produce large quantities when we can conveniently begin to work the slopes. 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displays all uneasiness on this score, being confident, after a further personal examination of the falling part, that there is no immediate danger, and that we shall have ample time for carrying out whatever measures of precaution may be deemed requisite, and that too without any material interruption to our operations below.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this company was held at the offices, Austin-friars, on Saturday, the 8th June, for receiving the directors' report, and for the transaction of other business.

SAMUEL P. PRATT, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. MACKENZIE (the secretary) having read the advertisement, the CHAIRMAN said, they could not make the annual report as usual, for he must state, that the directors meant to propose the adjournment of this meeting at once, for the following reason, that a negotiation had been entered into by them with a very important personage—namely the Duke de Rianzar—on the purchase, or amalgamation, in some way of the property of the company. This negotiation had been only just commenced, and the party representing the duke would be stopping in Paris during the whole of July; therefore, until some specific offer had been made on the part of that nobleman, which would be brought before the shareholders, it would be better not to enter into any particulars. He might also state that, independently of this negotiation on the part of the Duke de Rianzar, there were other parties also willing to enter on the same subject; but as the former party were likely to carry out the proposal the directors had in view, the shareholders must see the grounds on which the meeting was proposed to be adjourned. The accounts were laid upon the table as usual, and would remain one whole month in the office of the company, for the inspection of any shareholder; and the secretary, he trusted, would give any answer they might require in respect to the items of such accounts. With regard to carrying on these negotiations with the Duke de Rianzar, or any other parties, he would propose that Col. Biré, who was well acquainted with the affairs of the company, and, as the largest shareholder, took a deep interest in the concern, should be authorised to negotiate with the parties on the part of the company. The result would, of course, be brought before the board, but nothing would be decided upon by them, without its being confirmed by the shareholders. (Hear, hear.) He had little more to say, than he thought that whilst negotiations were going forward with these parties, it was not desirable to enter into any particulars that might get abroad. (Hear, hear.) By the time appointed, the directors hoped to make a report that would be satisfactory, and, under that impression, he again moved that this meeting stand adjourned to the 31st July instant.

A PROPRIETOR asked if the parties referred to resided here or abroad?—The CHAIRMAN said, he might say that they resided both here and abroad.

The motion for the adjournment was passed unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then moved that Col. Biré be appointed to negotiate on the part of this company, which was passed unanimously.

BEDFORD UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Threadneedle-street, on Thursday, the 5th inst.—JOHN BROWN, Esq., in the chair.

The financial statement of the mine, showing a cash balance in its favour of 5531. 16s. 9d., and an account of liabilities and assets, the former amounting to 3976l. 4s. 5d., and the latter to 1352l. 14s. 2d., and the cost sheets and vouchers were laid before the meeting, and approved of. Statements were presented, showing that a clear profit of 1478l. 1s. 10d., had been made from January 1848 to May, 1849, and from Nov. to May, a sum of 938l. 15s. 6d. has been included for whim-engine, crusher, erecting new carpenter's and smith's shops, repairing, most efficiently, the shafts, new rods and pumps, and other work and machinery that will not be required again, and that the mine is in a most efficient state of working. The meeting was adjourned to the 23rd August, for the purpose of considering the declaration and payment of a dividend.

CALLINGTON MINING COMPANY.

At a quarterly general meeting of shareholders, held on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at the offices of the company, Finsbury-square—R. HODGSON, Esq., in the chair—the following reports were read:—

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The business of the present meeting is to submit for your consideration a statement of the accounts for the three months, ending with March last, and to read for your information the reports made upon the state and prospects of these mines. Upon inspecting the accounts, it will be observed that a detailed statement of the Kelly Bray department has been added to the usual form, in order more clearly to elucidate that section, and it will also be seen that the balance shown thereon will be reduced by the sum of 1000l., in respect of the call last made. Capt. Nancarrow has superseded the late managing agent, and has furnished a particular report of the mines. It will be observed that the appearance of the Kelly Bray lode are considered favourable, and justify the expectation which the company are now engaged in prosecuting generally; it will be seen that Capt. Nancarrow states this lode at the 50 to be 14 ft. wide, producing copper ore, and that the appearances in the 70 are improved, as also the 90 west gives promising indications of developing good ore ground. Capt. Lean, who has minutely inspected and carefully reported upon this part of the mine, states that in the adit level, west from Kelly Bray shaft, the lode is highly promising, and it will be observed that the 20, east and west of Kelly Bray shaft, presents some important features, as also the 32 fm. level; and he states generally such circumstances of the 40, 50, 70, 90, and 100 fm. levels, on this lode, as may be considered important features, fully bearing out the inference of this lode not having yet, in all its bearings, been sufficiently explored to test its resources. The lead mine is being prosecuted with expedition and energy; in many respects it presents improvements since the last meeting, with indications of favourable results, and the agents anticipate that, by carrying into effect certain operations now in progress, increased returns will be obtained. The several departments of the mine are receiving from the directors, and those acting under them, the most anxious attention, every operation being carefully considered with reference to the general interest of the proprietors.

CAPTAIN W. NANCARROW'S REPORT.

Callington Mines, June 29.—Kelly Bray: In presenting you with our quarterly report of these mines, we beg, in the first place, to state that Kelly Bray engine-shaft has, in the last three months, been sunk 4 ft. 3 in., the shaft caud and divided from the 20 to the 32 fm. level, plat cut, &c.—this shaft is now being sunk by nine men, at 9 ft. per fm., it is now down about 3 fms. below this level; the lode at present is disordered, but produces occasional stones of copper ores. The 20 fathom level east has been driven 9 ft. 4 in.; the lode is about 14 ft. wide, and has a very promising appearance, with good signs of copper ore. The 30 fm. level east, on Kelly Bray lode, has been driven 3 fms. 1 ft. 9 in., the lode is about 14 ft. wide, producing copper ores. The 70 fm. level has been driven 7 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; at present, we are driving on the north part of the lode, in order to get under Kelly Bray shaft as soon as possible—this end is producing some good stones of copper ores; about 5 fms. behind the present end the lode was cut through, the first 3 ft. of which produced some good saving work for copper; but, afterwards, for 3 or 4 ft. further south it became poor; on the whole, we think appearances in this level are improved. The 90 fm. level east has been driven 6 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., the lode is 14 ft. wide, and at present poor; the 90 fm. level west has been driven 4 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., the lode is 14 ft. wide, producing good saving work for copper, with every indication of good ore ground before us. The 100 fm. level west has been driven 15 fms. 4 ft., the lode at present is small, and unproductive. The north engine-shaft is now down 10 fms. 4 ft. below the 112 fm. level, and is now in course of sinking by nine men, at 20 ft. per fm.—3 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. has been sunk in the last three months. The 112 fm. level north has been driven 12 fms. 5 ft., and the same level south 10 fms. 2 ft.—in both these ends we are opening ground which will work at a low tribute. The 100 fm. level north has been extended 9 fms. 2 ft., in this level we are carrying part of the cross-course with the lode—the lode is producing some rich silver-lead ores; the 100 fm. level south has been extended 14 fms. 3 ft., in this level we are laying open ground which will work at a moderate tribute. The 90 fm. level south has been extended 8 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., opening ground which will work at a high tribute—this ends is now about 3 fms. south of the count-house shaft. At the south rate in the 125 fm. level, north, we have driven 15 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., laying open moderate tribute ground; this end, at the present time, the lode is about 4 to 5 cwt. of rich silver-lead ore per fm. In the 125 fm. level south 6 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. has been driven, laying open ground which will work at a high tribute. The 112 fm. level south has been driven 8 fms. 4 ft. 3 in., and the same level north has been extended 9 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.—in both these ends we have been opening tribute ground. The 100 fm. level north has been driven 12 fms. 5 ft., laying open good tribute ground, but are not in a position to sink the same until there is a communication in this level with the north mine. The 90 fm. level south has been driven 6 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., the lode is about 14 ft. wide, producing good ground being near at hand. The 70 fm. level has been driven 6 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., and the 40 fm. level south 11 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.—in both these levels the ground is congenial for silver-lead ore. The total number of fathoms sunk and driven in the past three months, is 140 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. In conclusion, we would recommend driving the 30 fm. level east of Kelly Bray engine-shaft, on Kelly Bray lode, to prove the ground going towards Kilt-hill; also to continue sinking the Kelly Bray engine-shaft with all possible dispatch; and, as soon as the 70 fm. level shall have been extended a little beyond this shaft, commence a rise against the mine; at the same time (if there be sufficient air) continue the driving of this end. Also drive the 50 fm. level east on Kelly Bray lode, and commence driving west from Kelly Bray shaft in the 32 fm. level. As soon as this level shall have been driven back a sufficient distance to be over the 50 fm. level east, sink a winze from the 32 to the 50, which will prove an extensive piece of ground hitherto unseen. For the present we would not recommend driving the 90 east or the 100 west, until we have seen more of the 70 east and the 90 west. At the north mine, we would recommend the sinking of the north engine-shaft with all speed, one level after another, so as to be in a position to increase our sampling of silver-lead ores. Also the sinking of the count-house shaft from the 90 to the 100 fm. level; this, when accomplished, will save great expense in framing, &c. In the south mine we would not recommend the suspension of all the south levels; but, in the 40, 50, and 112, employ two men in each, instead of four; keep the 125 still driving by four men; the 70 end we would suspend for a time. From our present prospects on the lead lode, we think we are justified in saying it will now pay its own cost, and we are looking forward, when we shall have opened the ground at the north mine, and effected a communication in the 100 fm. level with both mines, to increased returns.

A copy of accounts was laid before the proprietors, which showed that on the Callington Mines proper, the receipts for the three months had been 3514l. 8s. 6d.; and the expenditure, including a balance in the last account of 284l. 2s., 4387l. 6s. 8d.—leaving a balance against the company, 872l. 18s. 2d., which, however, had to be reduced by the "subsidy" for March, amounting to 439l. On the Kelly Bray department, the returns for the three months from one had been 601l. 14s. 6d., and the twentieth instalment of 1000l., making together, 1601l. 14s. 6d. The expenditure showed a balance from the last account of 8715l. 7s. 7d., the amount of cost for the three months, 918l. 18s. 10d., making a total of 4834l. 6s. 5d., and showing a balance against the company of 3082l. 11s. 11d.

At the conclusion of the reading the reports, some conversation took place, in the course of which it was stated that the production of the last two months in the account (February and March) had fallen off, in consequence of the mining captain having been changed, and an attempt being made to reduce

the earnings of the miners, which it was considered had been allowed to be too high, and in consequence of which they had abstained from work. The cost of the mine for the month of April had been reduced by nearly 800l. The lead lode was looking very favourable, though it did not produce so much silver as formerly, and the price of lead had been reduced in the market. It was not expected that any further call would be required for the lead lode, and if the north mine should prove as favourable as was expected, the calls already made would be sufficient to work the Kelly Bray. Had the Kelly Bray capital of 5000l. been paid up in the first instance, there would have been but little, if any, debt upon it. Only two calls of 1000l. each having been made, while the returns from that mine had been already nearly 6000l.

On the motion of Mr. JAMES, it was unanimously resolved that the reports, accounts, &c., be received and adopted, and entered on the books of the company.—The meeting then separated.

LEWIS MINING COMPANY.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders, held on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at the offices of the company, Finsbury-square—RICHARD HODGSON, Esq., in the chair—Mr. ENSON having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN proceeded to read the following:—

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The present meeting affords the directors an opportunity of presenting to the shareholders the most satisfactory accounts of the prosperous state of their property, thereby enabling them to congratulate the proprietors upon the fact of realising, in due time, ample remuneration for the expenditure. New and important discoveries have been, from time to time, reported at various meetings, and large returns have been shown by the accounts; while the agents' reports have been more decided in their expression of successful progress. A retrospective view of the mining operations will afford convincing proof of the established worth of this property. Inasmuch as it will be seen that the returns have increased with the utmost regularity and steadiness, showing at every account that the cost has borne the most advantageous proportion to the value of the operations, and the amount of ores returned. It will be observed, from the present statement of accounts, that, removing the extraordinary expenditure of 3400l. for a stamping engine and new dressing-floors, a large balance, equivalent to three dividends of 14. per share, would be shown in favour of the company. It is, however, in the unquestionably substantial and valuable nature of the mine, as discovered by all who have inspected it, that the greatest degree of satisfaction will be derived, as also from the evidence thereby afforded of the lucrative results, which will, we trust, attend the further development of the mine. A very careful, but a most favourable, report will be read to you from Capt. Floyd. It will be shown that every part of the mine is productive, and in the majority of places richly so. In the winze sinking from the 60 fm. level, the lode is worth 250. per fm. In the 40 fm. level, east of copper ore shaft, the lode is worth 200. per fm.; and in several levels the value is reported at 100. per fm. It will be seen generally from the reports, that all parts of the mine are productive, and Capt. Floyd is of opinion that the prospects are looking remarkably well. He states that the returns of tin must increase to 35 tons per month, and that upwards of 3000l. worth of tin ground has been discovered since his last visit. The value of the ore ground having then been estimated by him at 8200l.—making ore discovered and laid open underground, 11,200l.

In referring to Capt. Noel's report, it will be seen, that since the last meeting extensive ore ground has been laid open upon the course of several levels, and it may be observed, that his report more than confirms the statements of Capt. Floyd, as to the productiveness of the mine, and the results which will attend the works in progress; and, in allusion to the winze in the 60, which he also reports at 250. per fm., he stated that much more tin ground will be available when the Oak shaft is holed to this level, which will be accomplished in a few days. It will also be observed, that the average tribute throughout the mine is low, and that upon a general review Capt. Noel is of opinion that the prospects of the company will be good for the present time. Since the last meeting, a very effective engine has been erected, and most complete dressing-floors laid down, both of which are in active operation, and rapidly returning the produce of the mine. In whatever respect, therefore, this property may be viewed, whether considered with reference to productiveness, or lasting and increasing resources, or with respect to efficiency and valuable mining arrangements, whether considered in any or all of these particulars, the result of the inspection will be equally satisfactory. The directors feel much gratification in congratulating the shareholders upon the position of their property, and in assuring them that the directors will continue to exert their constant attention to the maintenance of the rendering these mines amply remunerative for the expenditure of time and money employed in the development of the undertaking.

CAPTAIN S. S. NOEL'S REPORT.

Lewis Mines, June 27.—In compliance with your request, I hand you my report of the above mines, with a detailed statement of the operations since your last general meeting. The engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fms. below the 70 fm. level, and we have now fixed bearers and clamps preparatory to our sinking. The 70 fm. level has been extended east, on north lode, 26 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the lode in the present end is 2 ft. wide, composed of floukan and spar, with some spots of tin; we expect to extend this level about 25 fms. from the present end, in order to meet with the intersection of the north branch, which made the rich tin ground in the levels above; the 70 west on the north lode is suspended; the 70 east from sump-shaft, on south branch, has been extended 12 fm. 1 ft. 1 in., through ground that will average 90. per fm.; the 70 west from the ladder road winze, on south branch, is suspended, in order to put the men to rise at the back of the same level, against the winze sinking below the 60; the 70 has been driven east from ladder road winze, on south branch, 3 fms. 1 ft.; the present end is worth 100. per fathom; the slopes in the back of this level are worth 120. per fathom. The 50, and 40 end, east on north lode will be resumed after we have returned our stock work, each opening tribute ground. The 60 has been extended east and west on south branch 22 fathoms 1 foot; we have seven pitches in the back of this level, at an average tribute of 6s. 7d.; the east end is worth 120. per fathom; we are also sinking a winze below this level (60), worth 250. per fathom; we have extended this level (60) south from sump-shaft and intersected Cock's branch, and driven east and west 17 fathoms 13 feet, opening good tribute ground; the east end is now producing good saving work; the winze sinking below the level is worth 200. per fathom; we have two pitches in the back of this level, at an average tribute of 6s. 8d. Much more tribute ground will be available when Oak shaft is holed to this level, which we expect to be done in about a fortnight.

The 50 has been extended east on the south branch 10 fathoms—opening good tribute ground; but is now suspended until we have a better discharge for the stuff. We have three pitches in the back of this level, at an average tribute of 9s.; the 50 has been driven west on the south branch 14 fms. 2 ft., unproductive; in driving this level south from sump-shaft, we intersected Cock's branch, and extended east and west 35 fms. 3 ft. 5 in., opening good tribute ground for the whole length; the east end is now worth 60. per fm.; this lode intersects in going west with the south branch; in this level we have a winze sinking at 6s. 8d. tribute. The 40 has been driven east on the south branch 35 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the present end is about producing tinstuff to equal the cost of driving; we have six pitches in the back of this level, at an average tribute of 8s. 9d.; in driving south from this level, at copper ore shaft, we intersected Cock's branch, and drove east 6 fms. 3 ft., opening moderate tribute ground; the 30 west, on the south branch, has been driven 28 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; the present end will set at about 100. per fm.; we are also extending this level south from Oak shaft towards other south lodes through a very promising strata. We have some other pitches in the 20 and 10 on the south lode, working at an average tribute of 8s. I think our underground prospects were never so promising as at the present. We have erected a new steam stamp with 32 heads, and laid out very advantageous dressing-floors—all of which are working to the satisfaction of every practical spectator; and, if we get a good standard for our produce, there will be no doubt of the adventurers realising large dividends.

CAPT. FLOYD'S REPORT.

The 70 fathom level, east of engine-shaft, is worth 60. per fm.; the 70 fm. level, east of ladder-road winze, is worth 70. per fm.; the 70 fm. level, west is at present poor. The winze sinking from the 60 fm. level is now worth 250. per fm.; the lode in the 60 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 90. per fm.; the 60 fm. level west is at present poor. The winze sinking below the 50 fm. level is opening tribute ground, which will set at 7s. 11d.; in the 50, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, saving work for tin; the 50 fm. level west is poor. In the 40 fm. level, east of copper ore shaft, the lode is worth 40. per fm.; in the back of this level there is a lode worth 200. per fm. The 40 fm. level, west of ditto, the lode is 24 ft. wide, worth 100. per fm., laying open ground which can be taken away at 8s. 11d. In the 10 fm. level, east of ditto, the lode is 24 ft. wide, worth 70. per fm.; at Cock's branch, the lode in the 60 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is worth 50. per fm.; in the winze sinking below this level it is worth 100. per fm. The 50, east of copper ore shaft, is worth 60. per fm.; the 50 fm. level, east of sump-shaft, is worth 100. per fm.; the 50 fm. level west is worth 90. per fm.; the winze sinking below this level is disclosing tin ground, which can be taken away at 10s. 11d. In the 40 fm. level, east of copper ore shaft, Cock's branch is one and is producing good work for tin. From a rough estimate, there is 3000l. worth of ore in sight since September last. The mine looks remarkably well, and the returns of tin ought to increase considerably. From 30 to 35 tons ought to be sent to the smelting-house monthly.

The accounts showed that the cost for the 12 months had been 12,468l. 3s. 2d., to which was to be added the balance from the last account of 2391l. 2s. 7d., making a total of 14,859l. 5s. 9d.; against which had to be placed the returns of the 12 months of 11,232l. 12s. 7d., and the 16th instalment, amounting to 1000l.; leaving a balance against the company of 2225l. 12s. 9d. Against this balance, however, the company had the following assets:—Expended on stamps and new engine, 3391l. 3s. 4d.; 47 tons of ore at gross, 2190l.; "subsidy" in April, 125l. 10s.; making a total of 5616l. 18s. 4d., showing an absolute balance in favour of the company of 3381l. 0s. 7d.

After a short conversation, in which Mr. Johnson stated that the dressing arrangements were of the most comprehensive and efficient nature, and that the property, in all respects, was in a propitious state, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a cordial vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting separated.

MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.

The following is the report of the directors for the half-year ending 31st May, presented to the meeting of shareholders, at the offices in Dublin, on Thursday:

When your board last reported the progress made in the company's affairs, there was good reason to expect a progressive improvement in the returns from the works in operation; and during the early period of the account, the expectation was realised in the metalliferous portion of your interests; but subsequently, in the latter months of the present account, the value of mineral produce receded so considerably as to change the state of your account from profit to that of loss, in the important part of your interests comprised in your copper and lead mines, whilst the expected amount of produce from your collieries was materially reduced by the continued absence of demand for culm (small coal), formerly a source of considerable profit to the company. Your board has no hesitation in attributing this unsatisfactory change in the returns from the metalliferous mines to the disturbed state of the continent, by which the former exports of the metals, in a crude as well as manufactured state, have been interrupted; and, consequently, the market value of your ores has been injuriously affected; and as regards the coal district, the returns continue in the same unsatisfactory state as last reported—the cause then set forth being still in operation.

THE KNOCKMAREE COPPER MINES, COUNTY WATERFORD.—The additional works ordered in the Knockmaree district, consequent on the agreement for a new lease, advertised in your board's last report, have been continued, notwithstanding the heavy reduction in the value of copper ore, and a considerable expenditure of capital has resulted. The prospects in the mines, however, and the experience of past productiveness, afford confident expectation that the company will be amply repaid for the present advances of capital in those works which are principally directed to the opening of ground in depth, where the company's searches were interrupted some years since. The expenditure in this district above the value of the produce, amounts to 282l. 19s. 2d. In the past half-year, without charging interest for the large amount of capital expended in opening and

working the mines. The following abstract exhibits the extent of the injurious change effected by the recent reduction in the standard, or price of copper:—

March, 1849.—Produce 230 tons, assay 9, standard 1012; value (less charges, 5s. 10d. per ton)..... 4149s. 0 0
May, 1849.—Produce 200 tons, assay 9, standard 1012; value (less charges, 5s. 6d. per ton)..... 4199 0 0

In the former month (March) the workings realised a profit amounting to 109l. 11s. 6d. upon 230 tons of ore, whilst those of the latter month, yielding 280 tons of ore of richer quality, obtained at similar cost, occasioned a loss amounting to 67l. 13s. 1d., notwithstanding the increased quantity of ore obtained, thus showing deterioration to the extent of 350l. in the value of the ore raised in the latter month. In further elucidation of this statement, and of the inference drawn from it of the capability of the mines to yield large profits under ordinary circumstances, your board refers to the results of the former workings, as set forth in its reports for the half-years ended as follow:—

1837—November produce	2769 tons—Profit	28162 7 5
1838—May	3133	8235 1 1
1839—November	3489	7272 16 6
1840—May	3535	8777 6 6
November	3716	10951 1 9
1841—May	3198	6968 8 3
November	3698	5935 2 10

THE SLIEVARDAGH COLLIERIES, COUNTY TIPPERARY.—The slight improvement in the demand for culm, noticed in your board's last report, continued for a very short period only; and the sales in the spring of the present year, the usually active season of demand, have been upon a smaller scale than had ever previously been experienced in the district, during the company's operations, which extend over a period of 25 years; it has, therefore, been considered advisable to suspend some of the workings in several parts of the district, and hopes are entertained that, by confining the company's works to those parts which yield the greatest proportion of large coal, which is saleable for manufacturing and domestic purposes, until a revival of agriculture shall renew the demands for culm, profitable returns may be obtained. In the meantime, it is proposed that the fitting of Earl's Hill Colliery, now in progress, shall be completed, and the steam-engine, no longer required at Murtyke, removed to Earl's Hill. With the view of inducing an increased demand for culm, the price has been reduced 25 per cent. in the first instance, and subsequently a similar amount, making in all a reduction of 50 per cent. within a year upon former prices; and depots were established at Clonmel, Thurles, and Callan, one day's journey from the collieries in three directions; but for so far without beneficial effect, the amount of sales in the past month being less than ever previously experienced at the same period of the year. In order to show the extent of this reduction, the following table of sales, from 1844 to 1848 inclusive, is submitted, and the subjoined statement of the sales of lime and limestone for agricultural purposes, by one of the most extensive lime burners in Leinster, proves that the cause assigned for the absence of demand for culm is correct.

Culm sales from 1844 to 1848 inclusive:—1844, 45,112 tons; 1845, 48,312; 1846, 34,294; 1847, 19,458; 1848, 19,916.4. Lime and limestone sold for manure, by a firm extensively engaged in quarrying and burning lime in the County Kilkenny: 1845, 160,000 barrels; 1846, 67,000; 1847, 19,000; 1848, 24,000.

LISNACON COLLIERY, COUNTY COKE.—In driving the level for unwatering Lisnaccon Colliery, in the past six months, several interruptions by slips in the strata have retarded the work. It is expected, however, that within the ensuing half-year the level will reach that part of the field which will exhibit the value of the undertaking, and enable your board to form an opinion as to the probable advantage to be derived from working the colliery.

THE LUGNAVEA LEAD MINES, COUNTY WICKLOW.—In continuing the works for extending operations in the Lugnavue Lead Mines, stated in your board's last report to be then in progress, the principal object in view was to open ground, in the expectation that an improved price for lead would admit of extensive workings, at such rates as would afford wages to labourers, with profit to the company. This expectation, however, has not been realised, and although a considerable extent of ground, yielding ore, has been opened, it cannot be worked with profit at present price of lead, which has occasioned a further advance of capital, amounting to 286l. 12s. 1d.

BALLYCROSS LEAD WORKS, COUNTY DUBLIN.—The foregoing remarks on the lead mines (so far as regards the injurious effects of low prices) apply with equal force to the smelting department at Ballycross, a further reduction in the value of lead having deprived the company of profit from these works.

With reference to the memorial to His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, that the rating of mines for relief of the poor in Ireland might be assimilated to the English practice, it would appear that the Government did not deem it necessary to propose to the Legislature any alteration in the existing law, under which, however, considerable amelioration has been attained upon appeal to the assistant barrister; and hopes are entertained that, even without legislative enactment, the mining interests of Ireland will receive the benefit of the English practice, as formerly promised, on behalf of Government, upon your board's application, when the first bill for relief of the poor in Ireland was before Parliament.

Your board has been informed, as regards the debt by mortgage, of Lord Audley's estate, amounting to 14,184l. 9s. 7d., that the property will be offered for sale under the Act passed in the present session, for facilitating the sale of incumbered estates; this sum, together with other debts, bills, cash, and mining materials, amounting to 12,400l. 15s. 2d.; the stock of mineral produce, at the present greatly reduced value, 23,683l. 1s. 3d.; with mines, machinery, mill sites, farms, at cost, 110,153l. 13s. 7d., amounting in all to 160,432l. 19s. 7d., form the assets of the company, and their liabilities amount to 17,652l. 2s. 8d. Referring to the audited accounts herewith presented, your board could further remind the proprietors that, although they have been deprived of dividends since the time the causes which produced this state of affairs were in operation, and affected the operations in the metalliferous mines to a much greater extent than at present; yet, within a very short period after the depression then complained of, your board was enabled to declare dividends exceeding the entire amount of capital embarked; and, from the very great extension of the company's works since that period, increased facilities are afforded for making available any similar improvement in the market value of minerals, or other favourable circumstances; and, in the mean time, all practicable economy, consistent with efficient management, shall be observed as heretofore.

BALLESWIDEN.—At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine, on Wednesday, the 27th of June, Mr. R. V. Davy (the purser) produced the accounts for the months of March and April, from which it appeared the expenditure was—For wages, 2950l. 5s. 10d.; merchants' bills and dues, 1022l. 7s. 5d.; coals and carriage, 291l. 11s. 6d.—2644l. 4s. 8d.—The receipts are—Tin sold, 4069l. 4s. 11d.; sundries, 145l. 7s. 3d.; balance against the mine, 49l. 12s. 6d.

BOTALACK.—At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine, on the 22d June, the statement of accounts for January, February, and March were produced, showing an expenditure of 2054l. 0s. 5d., and an income of—From tin sold, 1884l. 15s. 6d.; copper, 158l. 8s. 2d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 139l. 7s. 6d.

CRADDOCK MOOR.—At the two-monthly meeting of adventurers, held at Liskeard, on the 28th June, the accounts were examined and passed, showing—Balance of last account, 22l. 4s. 7d.; call, 52l. 15s.—74l. 19s. 7d.—By March and April labour cost, 82l. 5s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 6l. 0s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers of 36l. 18s. 3d. The following report was read:—"The adit level on the cross-course is now extended north about 44 fms., about 12 fms. of which have been driven since our last report. We have about 16 or 17 fms. more to cut Gilpin's lode. Since our last meeting we have extended west on the above lode from a shaft formerly sunk near the boundary of West Caradon about 8 fms.; this lode is about 14 in. wide, composed chiefly of spar and gossan. We have also opened about 4 ft. on Vivian's lode from the cross-course. In opening on this lode, which is about 15 or 16 in. big, I am glad to say it has a very kindly appearance; it is composed of spar, very fine gossan, and good stones of yellow, grey, and black copper ore, rarely to be found at so shallow a level—viz.: about 5 or 6 fms. from surface. The ground in the cross-course for 5 or 6 fms. of the present end is good for sinking in; and as the summer will be far advanced before we shall cut Gilpin's lode, I would recommend to commence sinking a shaft in the cross-course, close to Vivian's lode, which is nearly perpendicular. Perhaps we might go down 10 or 15 fms. without the aid of the engine, and for little expense."

EAST WHEAL ROSE.—The following is the two-monthly statement of accounts presented to the meeting, on the 2d inst.:—Balance of last account, 2728l. 8s. 9d.; sales of lead ore, 12,648l. 0s. 8d.; miscellaneous, 708l. 17s. 4d.—16,085l. 6s. 9d.—Mine cost for March and April, 4968l. 19s. 8d.; surgeon and camp, 63l. 11s.; merchants' bills, 1795l. 2s. 4d.; coal, 450l.; land tax, 32l. 12s. 2d.; income tax, 250l.; Stannary Court dues, 14l. 5s. 9d.; lord's dues, 867l. 12s. 10s.; Oxnam's Mine, 8l. 17s. 6d.; damage to land in cutting leats and working the mine, 279l. 12s. 1d.; discount on ore bills, 7l. 9s.; on account of new whim-engine, 150l.—By dividend of 85l. per share, 4480l.; leaves balance now in hand, 2717l. 4s. 6d.

GONAMENA.—At the two-monthly meeting of adventurers, held at Liskeard, on the 28th June, the accounts were examined and passed, showing—Received on call, 128l.—By labour cost for March and April, 46l. 9s. 7d.; materials, 15l. 0s. 4d.; balance of last account, 25l. 5s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 41l. 4s. 3d. A call of 10s. per share was made, and the following report was read:—"The 38 fm. level is driven east on Taylor's lode 3 fms. from the cross-course; the lode is small and poor, about 3 in. big. We have driven west on the same lode 1 fm.; the lode also small and poor. Taylor's lode, in the 17 east, is 1 ft. wide—saving work, 3 ton to the fathom; this level is now 14 to 15 fms. east of the cross-course. In the 60 fm. level east, driving in Gonamena, on Gilpin's lode, the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, producing 2½ tons per fm. Our prospects are thus better than for some time past."

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held at the offices, in Chesapeake, on Thursday, the 5th inst.—Mr. Alderman LAWRENCE in the chair.

The report stated that the office had made great progress in a year, where many of the oldest establishments had, according to the Parliamentary return recently issued, decreased considerably. The assurances now in force amounted to 3,673,600l.; the increase in the year being 1,587,000l. on 2180 policies issued. The directors had continued to exclude extremely hazardous risks, and were enabled to take ordinary risks at lower rates than other offices. This course had laid a sure foundation of future and permanent success. In order to meet the competition of many other offices, in the bonuses which they profess to give to assureds, a reduction of 50 per cent. on the seventh year's payment would be made on the premiums of all policies continued for that period. This arrangement possessed two essential features of advantage over the bonus of other offices—first, the allowance would be a certainty, instead of a contingency depending on profits; and, secondly, it would not be open to the grave objection against the bonus, or return of profit, system, which renders every assured who participates legally liable for the losses of the company. The losses the company had sustained, as compared with the premiums received, were considerably below the average, and the charges of management had been kept as low as efficiency would permit; the society being greatly benefited on that point by its connection with the Legal and Commercial Life Office, as many expenses were divided with that company.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. was declared on the shares, besides carrying a considerable balance to the reserve fund.

The retiring directors—viz., William White, Esq., Montague Chambers, Esq., Q.C., Walter C. Venning, Esq., Stephen Lewis, Esq., and Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Finnis, were re-elected.

The directors having mainly contributed to the successful establishment of this office, and up to this time acted gratuitously, the meeting unanimously voted a remuneration for their services. After a vote of thanks to the directors, the meeting adjourned.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM-BOILER TUBULAR FLUES.

QUEEN'S BENCH—JULY 2.

THE QUEEN'S BENCH AND OTHERS.—This was a *scire facias* brought to repeal letters patent granted to Cutler, on the 6th day of November, 1841, for an invention, entitled, "Improvements in the Construction of the Tubular Flues of Steam-Boilers." And it appeared, from the opening statement of counsel, that several grounds were alleged for the repeal of the patent, amongst others, that the invention, or some part of it, was not a manufacture within the meaning of the exception in favour of patent contained in the statute made for suppressing monopolies, and therefore, that the patent was void, as being contrary to the provisions of that statute.

The case had been previously tried (1st Dec. 1847) before Lord Denman, when his lordship was of opinion that if any part of the invention was practicable, it was not material whether the other parts of the invention claimed in the specification were or not; but his lordship ruled that neither the third nor the fourth part of the invention could be made the subject of a grant by patent.

The jury at that trial returned a verdict for the defendants generally upon all the points of the case—thus, in effect, overruling the opinion of the judges as to the third and fourth parts of the invention; and upon application to the Court of Queen's Bench, the verdict was set aside, the court being of opinion that it was not sufficient for the defendants to show merely that one part of the invention was practicable; and the case, consequently, now came on for a second trial.

Mr. HINDMARSH opened the pleadings, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated the case on the part of the prosecution, detailing the facts which we have mentioned.

His LORDSHIP having intimated that it was his intention to follow the same course as Lord Denman, with respect to the 3d and 4th parts of this invention, which, as claimed in the specification, are merely new applications of tubes which have been made, or prepared, according to the well-known processes—viz., the use or application of those tubes in the ordinary manner to form tubular flues—it was, after some discussion amongst the counsel, agreed that a verdict should be taken for the Crown; that the 3d and 4th parts of the invention are not subjects for a patent—the verdict, by consent, passing for the defendants upon the other parts of the case, unless the Court should determine the questions respecting the 3d and 4th parts of the invention in favour of the defendants, in which case all the questions in the cause must be again submitted to a jury at a fresh trial.

The effect of this will be, that if the court shall determine that the third and fourth parts of the invention are not subjects for a patent, judgment will be given to repeal the patent.—The Attorney-General, Mr. M. D. Hill, and Mr. Hindmarsh were counsel for the prosecution; and Mr. Serjeant Talford, Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Webster, for the defendants.

New Patents.

SPECIFICATIONS ENROLLED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Specification of patent granted to William Gilmore Wilson, Port Dundas, Glasgow, engineer, for improvements in the formation of moulds and cores of moulds for casting iron and other substances.

Claims.—A mode of constructing and working metal patterns. [Patterns.] The mode of manufacturing moulds by cutting them at parts to get at the internal A mode of constructing moulds for cylinders and other castings, when the pattern is of a conical or taper form, proceeding in a form with parallel sides, by forcing it through the sand; also a method of forcing or moving the pattern by hydraulic pressure.

Making the patterns of flexible materials.

Making the core-bars with joints or hinges, so that when drawn inwards towards the centre of the core-bars, they may collapse.

Making the core-bars in such manner that on the withdrawal of wedges from the internal and external parts, they may collapse.

Making the cores with a spiral twist, and making the cores by remaining vertically between core-boxes and core-bars.

Specification of patent granted to David Yoolow Stewart, Montrose, Ironfounder, for improvements in the manufacture of moulds and cores for casting iron and other substances. The mould box is composed of four parts, placed one above the other, and is mounted on wheels, to run on a tramway over a pit, in which is a vertical screw rod, which gears into a female screw, cast in the centre of a horizontal plate. The screw rod carries a toothed wheel underneath the horizontal plate, and is driven by a pinion keyed upon a second vertical rod, also placed in the pit, from any suitable prime mover, so that the revolution of the screw rod causes the horizontal plate to travel up and down. On this plate are supported six, or any other number of rods, which each carry at top a pattern. The bottom of the mould box is furnished with a like number of holes, of sufficient size to fit closely round the pattern. The lower part of the mould box is filled with sand rammed down, and the patterns caused to move progressively through it. The remaining portions are treated in like manner, except the last, which is filled with loam. The patterns are prevented from diverging in their upward movement from the perpendicular by means of a hoop slipped over their necks. When the patterns have arrived at the end of their course they are removed, and cores substituted upon the rods in their places, which are lowered into position by the revolution of the screw rod, and consequent descent of the horizontal plate. The melted metal is then run in. The cores are moulded in some vegetable material mixed with clay, upon fitted rods, and then forced through sand moulds, of less internal diameters than the external diameters of the cores, in order that their surfaces may be coated with sand. To avoid the necessity of lifting the moulds when they are to be dried, it is proposed to manufacture them on trucks, and to rotate the cores, so that they may be wheeled into them. To withdraw the cores from large castings, Mr. Stewart employs hydraulic presses.

Claims.—The mode of forming several moulds at the same time, or one mould, by the use of patterns, to make move progressively through the mould box. The mode of manufacturing and drying the moulds. The mode of manufacturing the cores, and of withdrawing the core bars.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

T. Greenwood, Goodman's-fields, London, sugar refiner, and F. Parker, New Gravel-lane, Shadwell, animal charcoal manufacturer, for improvements in filtering syrups and other liquids.

J. Grantham, Patterson-street, Stepney, engineer, for improvements in machinery for moving and raising vessels.

J. Bowden, Liskeard, linen-draper, and W. Longmaid, gentleman, Beaumont-square, Middlesex, for certain improvements in the manufacture of soap.

Sir Francis Charles Knowles, Bart., Lovell, Berks, for improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel.

J. Mulberry, Parkersburg, United States, America, machinist, for certain improvements in the slide-valves of steam-engines.

W. H. Whiting, gentleman, New-road, Middlesex, for certain improvements in engines, and in obtaining and applying motive power.

R. W. Thompson, Leicester-square, Middlesex, civil engineer, for certain improvements in writing and drawing instruments.

W. Bush, Great Tower-street, London, civil engineer, for improvements in lamps and in lighting. (Being a communication.)

J. Combe, Leeds, York, civil engineer, for improvements in machinery for heckling, carding, winding, dressing, and weaving flax, cotton, silk, and other fibrous substances.

W. H. Brown, Ward's End Wheel, Wadley, Ecclefield, York, steel roller, for an improvement in rolls for rolling flat and half-round flues, and other iron and steel.

P. A. Chaffourier, Regent's Quadrant, merchant, for improvements in castors. (Being a communication.)

J. Browne, Esq., Great Portland-street, Portland-place, for improvements in apparatus to assist combustion in stoves or grates.

H. Bailey, Wolverhampton, Stafford, chemist, for certain improvements in the construction of articles of wearing apparel, which improvements are also applicable to fastenings for the same.

R. Wear, Argyle-street, Birkenhead, clock and watch maker, and W. P. Piggott, of Watford-place, Doctors' Commons, mathematical instrument maker, for certain improvements in electric batteries and in the production of light; also a mode of transmitting or communicating intelligence for the better protection of life and property; part of which improvements are applicable to other like purposes.

Richard Archibald Broome, of 166, Fleet-street, for improvements in steam generators. (Being a communication.)

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

J. V. Broughton and Co., Cliff Works, near Wakefield, pipe-moulding forceps.

E. Brooks and Son, Birmingham, water-tight nipple and percussion cap.

G. Keith, Prince's-street, Leicester-square, machine for dividing ice, salt, &c.

Dr. Ellis, Sadbury-park, Petersham, graduated glass double aperture fountain.

G. Smith and J. Kemp, Birmingham, button (two patents).—*Mechanics Magazine.*

THE IRON TRADE.—In the neighbourhood of Dudley notice was generally given on Saturday last for a reduction on the thick coal colliers of 6d. per day, and on the thin mine 3d. per day, which will bring their wages to 8s. and 2s. 3d. per day. Many furnaces in the district are blown out, and others are being blown out. Pigs have been sold for 21 12s. 6d. The price of the best hot-air pigs is about 24.—*Waterhampton Chronicle.*

MINE DIVIDENDS.

The dividends from profits on British mines, paid to the shareholders from 1st January to the 30th June, amount, according to the accompanying list, to 85,274l. on 31 mines. In the corresponding six months of last year 18 mines only paid dividends; but the sum paid was greater in proportion, amounting on the 18 mines to 69,634l. In this list East Rose paid 14,720l., Carn Brea 8000l., and Seton 5445l.

The number of paying mines has been greatly increased during the last six months by the high price of tin, and the improved standard, bringing many of the old, as well as several new mines, into profitable working, such as, among the former, Levant, Great Work, Polgoth, St. Ives Consols, Balleswidden, &c.; whilst among the new we observe Condorow and Comfort. We sincerely hope, with a better price for metals, the ensuing six months will be as prosperous to the miner and adventurer as the last.

DIVIDENDS FROM PROFITS PAID BY BRITISH MINES, IN SIX MONTHS, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1849.

Mines.	Amount.	Div. p. share.	Paid-up.	Present value.
Devon Great Consols	£17900	£17 10	£1	£300
East Rose	10880	85 0	50	600
North Pool	7250	72 10	45	400
Par Consols	6400	50 0	—	600
Tamar Consols	5700	0 12	3	8
Carn Brea	5000	5 0	15	100
Levant	4800	33 0	—	180
Wheal Margaret	3024	27 0	79	200
South Frances	3072	28 0	67	230
Polgoth	2560	10 0	—	—
Great Work Tin	2050	—	—	—
South Bassett	1920	15 0	20	300
Balleswidden	1624	1 0	9	18
Trehane	1536	6 0	1	25
Trelawny	1560	6 0	7	75
Providence Mines	1120	10 0	—	—
West Providence	1024	4 0	9	20
Wheal Friendship	1280	—	—	—
West Caradon	1820	7 10	20	125
Trevissick	1020	8 10	61	80
United Mines	1000	10 0	—	—
Condorow	768	3 0	20	80
Boscawell	700	—	—	—
South Caradon	640	5 0	5	400
Comfort	640	5 0	45	70
Wheal Seton	594	6 0	150	600
Stray Park	500	0 10	43	18
East Crofty	470	5 0	125	65
St. Ives Consols	470	5 0	—	—
Spearne	384	2 0	—	—
Wheal Franco	388	1 0	27	12
Total dividends	£85,274			

Mines.	Amount.	Div. p. share.	Paid-up.	Present value.
Wicklow Copper	£1375	£0 5	£5	£12
Liaburne Mines	£3000	—	—	—
Goginan	2000	—	—	—
Total dividends	£3000			

The June dividend on East Rose was paid on 2d July, and is included here.

DIVIDENDS FROM PROFITS PAID BY FOREIGN MINES.

Mines.	Amount.	Div. p. share.	Paid-up.	Present value.
St. John del Rey	£13750	£1 5	£15	£11
Cobre	12000	1 0	40	24
United Mexican	4940	7s 6d	28	2
Total dividends	£30,690			

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.—An action was brought, at the Tavistock County Court, on the 2d and 30th of June, by W. and J. Perry, against William Hodge, to recover 3l. 17s. 9d. from him, as a shareholder in South Maria Mine. The trial was held in this court some weeks since, and the plaintiffs nonsuited, his Honour not thinking the case sufficiently established. The plaintiffs had a quarry in the neighbourhood of Tavistock, and purchased about 7 barrels of Roman cement, for the purpose of damming up the water. Subsequently, they found some other article which answered their purpose, and they requested their brother, Mr. Solomon Perry, to sell the cement for them, and make the best bargain he could. Some time after, Mr. John Scowen, the partner of South Maria, purchased about 4 1/2 barrels for the use of the mine. When delivered, Mr. J. Perry made an entry in his own day-book, and subsequently posted it in his ledger, among the goods supplied on his own account to the mine. He had put his brother's initials (W. and J. P.) opposite to the items belonging to them, and stated he did so because he was a shareholder in the mine, and if any question were to arise hereafter, it would explain the cement was not his own. Mr. John Perry had received his own bill for South Maria Mine, and had written at the foot thereof—“Balance due to W. and J. Perry, 3l. 17s. 9d.” Mr. J. V. Bridgman appeared for the plaintiff, and detailed the facts as above; in support of the case of the plaintiff, he called as witnesses Messrs. W. and Solomon Perry, and Mr. John Scowen, the partner of the mine, to show the goods were theirs, and sold on their account. Mr. Robins, on the part of the defendant, contended that he was not liable, and had not legally been proved to be a shareholder, and commented on the facts connected with the sale of the cement, with a view to show the action was improperly commenced with the names of the present plaintiffs, and called the defendant, W. Hodge, who denied all knowledge of the cement having been purchased by the mine, and added that, in a case which had been brought against him once before, it was decided that he was not a shareholder. In that case the plaintiff relied upon a transfer of shares to the defendant, which was unstamped, to prove he was a shareholder, which the judge held to be insufficient. After stating the above reason wherefore the plaintiffs were nonsuited in the first case, said, that it was proved in the present suit that the defendant had taken an active part in the mine, and there was no evidence of his ever having relinquished his interest, therefore judgment must be for the plaintiffs—for debt, 3l. 17s. 9d., and costs, 12s. 4d.

[From the Plymouth Journal.]

WHEAL CALSTOCK.—In driving east at the deep adit, on the course of the lode, we find it to increase in size, and for the depth (only 14 fms.) to be a most promising and improving lode, being composed of prisms, fluor-spar, yellow and black ore, and malleable copper; this level is coming in under the hill 60 fms. The stopes in the back of this level were turning out a good pile of work, and looking very well. The prices given for stopping and driving was from 50s. to 65s. per fm. We are getting on with the machinery; the wheel pit for the 40-foot grinder wheel is finished, and we shall finish the other for the 50-foot engine wheel this week. [Since this report was written, we are informed that a new lode, full of yellow ore, has been cut in the Wheal Pit; it underlies north, and will intersect the other lodes at no great depth.]

PLYMOUTH WHEAL YEOLAND.—The tributors are turning out a considerable pile of work, and are making very good wages. The lode at this place will pay well when the backs come to be taken down. The engine shaft is progressing very favourably—the rods work well.

BIRCH TOR AND VITNEY MINES.—Birch Tor Lode: There is no change in this part of the mine.—North Lode: The cross-cut is progressing favourably.—Old Vifler Lode: The lode in Dunstan's shaft is improving; it is now 3 feet wide, and producing good work. The lode in the western end of the 10 fm. level is very good, and produces as much tin per fathom as it has at any time done since it was first cut. The lode in the end of the 10 fm. level, east of Dunstan's shaft, is producing good stones of tin, with a daily improvement in the regularity of the lode. The engine has been put to work on the old engine-shaft, and that shaft has been eased and divided to the present bottom, and the clearing of the adit level will be immediately commenced.

TAVY CONSOLS.—In the 46 fm. level, west of the cross-course, the lode continues as last reported—composed of mullie, spar, peach, and spots of ore, not of value to save. The cross-course still continues favourable, in driving composed of soft white licks, with spots of ore. The men are driving the lode in the new stope in the 24 fm. level. I can give no particulars of this place until next week. Hooper's pitch, in the back of the 24, is improved; rising towards the 12 fathom level the lode is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, 2 ft. 6 in. good work—working by four men, and making all the progress we can to communicate with the 12 fm. level. The 12 fm. level continues to look well. We are driving the lode, but break good stones of ore from the side. I think it will prove a good lode when taken down. The pitch in the 36 fm. level is without alteration.

VALLEY OF LOETSCHEN, SWITZERLAND.—This district, though apparently little known, is rich in mineral deposits of several kinds. There are lodes of copper in its vicinity; and some of the lead ore brought from thence, has given, on assay, from 75 to 80 per cent. of lead. Fuel is in great abundance; and, if there be favourable positions for an economical development of the mines, a favourable result may be anticipated. The Favo, and the districts leading from France to Italy, have hitherto been but partially explored. From all received accounts, there are several metalliferous veins in those localities, which the want of knowledge and enterprise, combined with the unsettled state of political relations, has prevented the resident proprietary availing themselves of.

Current Prices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

Bank Stock, 7 per Cent., 1854	44	Belgian, 4 1/2 per Cent., —	50
3 per Cent. Reduced Ann., 92 1/2	3	Dutch, 3 1/2 per Cent., 50 1/2	50
3 per Cent. Consols Ann., 92 1/2	3	Brazilian, 5 per Cent., 82 1/2	82 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. Ann., 92 1/2	3	Chilian, 6 per Cent., 20 1/2	20 1/2
Long Annuities, 8 1/2	8 1/2	Mexican 5 per Cent., 20 1/2	20 1/2
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent., 248 1/2	248 1/2	Russian, 5 per Cent., 105 1/2	105 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols for Opp. 92 1/2	92 1/2	Spanish, 5 per Cent., 17 1/2	17 1/2
Excheq. Bills, 1000l., 1 1/2d. 44 7 pms.	44 7 pms.	Ditto 3 per Cent., 33 1/2	33 1/2

MINES.—The share market has not been brisk this week—although, in the aggregate, perhaps, the amount of business transacted has not fallen far short of an average. The reports from the mines generally are of an encouraging character, and all that is required to create business is an advanced standard for copper, and improved price for tin.

The ample statistical details of the produce of English and Foreign mines during the past quarter, in another column, must be considered of much importance, as enabling a clearer and more correct opinion being formed of the mineral market than has hitherto been possible. The total sales of copper ore for the quarter amount to—Cornwall, 36,631 tons, realising 167,167l. 15s. 6d.; and Swansea, 14,925 tons, producing 206,202l. 8s. 6d. The extent of business transacted by the principal smelters can be imagined from their public purchases of copper ore alone, by two houses, amounting to—Messrs. Williams, 105,241t.; and Messrs. Vivian, 91,780t.

We have also given a carefully prepared detail of the dividends from profits on mines paid to shareholders from 1st January to the 30th June, which will be found to amount to 85,274l. on 31 English mines; 1375l. on Irish; 5000l. on Welsh; 30,690l. on foreign mines.

During the past fortnight a depression has taken place in Devon Great Consols shares—consequently, several have changed hands at different prices. An improvement has since been made at Wheal Josiah, in the 80 fm. level west, where the lode is now estimated worth 150l. per fm.

Buyers continue for Mary Ann shares, and some business has been done—94 tons were sold last week, realising nearly 1400l.; 60 tons were raised within the month, and 34 tons were the accumulation of several months, which obtained a far better price than anticipated, and not the raisings of two months, as then inadvertently stated. Buyers are to be found for Alfred Consols, West Caradon, East Wheal Rose, and South Frances, at limited quotations.

Shares in the following mines have been transacted since our last:—Devon Great Consols, South Frances, Trelawny, West Caradon, East Tamar, Mendip Hills, Keswick, Mary Ann, Devon and Courtenay, South Molton, Kingzett and Bedford, Calstock, Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Wellington, Tamar Consols, Camborne Consols, &c.

The annual meeting of the Asturian Company was held on Saturday last; but, in consequence of negotiations pending for the sale of the property, it was deemed advisable to adjourn to the 31st inst., when the directors considered they should be in a position to submit to the proprietors for their consideration offers for their property from the Duke de Rianzares, as well as other parties who entertained the matter. The balance-sheet was prepared, and open to the inspection of the shareholders, but would not be published before the adjourned meeting took place.

At the West Caradon meeting, a profit of 1135l. 15s. 9d. appeared for the months of March and April, and a dividend of 50s. per share was declared. The sales of copper amounted to 5584l. 3s. 9d., and a balance of 1768l. 18s. 4d., carried to the credit of the next account.

At the East Wheal Rose meeting, a dividend of 4480l. was declared on the workings of March and April, amounting to 35l. per share. The sales of silver-lead ore realised 12,648l., leaving a balance of 2177l. 4s. 6d. in the parser's hands. From private letters, we learn that the mine is looking remarkably well, no official report appearing with the statement of accounts.

South Wheal Frances two-monthly account was held on the 2d, when a dividend of 10l. per share was declared for April and May workings. Copper ore sold realised 3457l., giving a profit on the two months of 1163l. 8s. 11d.—a balance of 646l. 14s. 9d. is carried to the credit of the next account.

At the Bedford United meeting, the statement of accounts showed a balance in favour of company of 553l. 16s. 3d.; with ore bills, due 17th, 666l. 3s. 9d.; and coming due in August, 870l. 11s. 11d. As at the end of the current month a considerable balance of assets over liabilities in respect of the operations, the meeting was adjourned to the 28th August, to consider of the declaration and payment of a dividend. The manager's reports of the prospects of the mine are highly gratifying. The sales of copper ore, from January to June, this year, amounts to 4297l. 3s. 6d.

At the Craddock Moor meeting, a balance of 36l. 18s. 8d. stood in favour of adventurers. The agent's report is favourable as to future prospects, especially as regards Vivian's lode, which affords, from the discoveries made, every encouragement for more energetic operations.

At the Gonamena meeting, the balance in favour of adventurers was found to be 46l. 9s. 7d.; but a call of 10s. per share was deemed necessary to meet the current expenditure. The prospects of the mine are represented as progressing, and more favourable than they have been for some time past.

The Balleswidden account for March and April shows a balance against adventurers of 49l. 12s. 6d.

The Botallack account, for the three months ending March, leaves a debit of 189l. 7s. 6d. against the adventurers.

The directors' half-yearly report, presented to the meeting of the Mining Company of Ireland, and the Callington Mining Company's statement of accounts, with directors' and manager's reports, are given in another column.

At the Lewis annual meeting, the statement of accounts shows a balance against the company of 2235l. 12s. 9d.; whilst the credit taken for new engine, ore at grass, and subsist in April paid, gives a balance in favour of the company. The reports are highly favourable, and it has been estimated that 11,200l. worth of ore has been discovered, and laid open.

We learn, that for some time past the returns from East Crowndale have not been at all commensurate with the estimates. Some dissatisfaction, consequently, has been expressed by the directors, who, it is reported, intend, by an improved system of management, to place the mine under a better arrangement, so as to afford a profitable development.

New works are in course of erection at St. Austell for smelting the tin of the Great Polgoth and other mines of the neighbourhood.

In foreign mines there have been some transactions, especially in United Mexican, which have been done at an advance. Asturians have been very much sought after since the meeting of Saturday. St. John del Rey, Guadalcanal, Copiapo, Australasian, National Brazilian, and North British Australasian, have changed hands.

Dispatches have been received by the Imperial Brazilian, National Brazilian, St. John del Rey, Alten, and the Copiapo mining companies.

The Imperial Brazilian letters are to the 30th April. The gold report shows the returns, from 13th April to date of dispatches—Gongo Soco, 12 lbs. 0 ozs. 1 dwt.; Bananal, 8 lbs. 8 ozs. 5 dwts. = 20 lbs. 8 ozs. 6 dwts.; making together, from the 1st January, 144 lbs. 5 ozs. 15 dwts., and advises the transmission of 70 lbs. 6 ozs. 5 dwts. 14 grs., value about 8000l., which has been duly received. The manager's report is furnished under the most encouraging appearances as to future prospects, and the only favourable point at present appears to be in the Big Pump vein. But, under a more energetic and practical management, which will take place in a little more than two months from the present time, we anticipate more favourable representations. After a return of 20 1/2 lbs. of gold in 15 working days, we do not calculate on so sudden a transition as this spiritless report assumes.

The Copiapo advices are to the 30th April, and are very lengthy, and particularly interesting—indeed, the prospects of this company are now gratifying, and we hope, before long, they will be paying regular dividends. The Balgoonnie, with 454 tons of copper ore for the company, arrived at Cork on the 4th. The National Brazilian advices are to the 26th April. The produce from Cocoes, from 13th to 26th April—mks. 5 5 7 4; Colaba, from 6th to 26th April, 4 17 17; total mks. 10 7 6 21. The report states, samples have been fairly taken from the stopes in the new ground, west of the slide, and the least productive has been found to give two ottavas per ton, and others equal to 4 1/6th per ton; only 4 fms. of the lode has been opened, from which the samples were taken, and the lode being 6 fms. wide, the most reasonable calculations are that the whole will prove equally productive.

The St. John del Rey letters are to the 17th April, and the

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

LONDON, JULY 14, 1849.

ENGLISH IRON, &c.	per ton.	TITLE.	per ton.
Bar, bolt, & square, London.	42 0 0	Old copper.	74 0 0
Roll rods.	6 10 0	FOREIGN COPPER.	
Hoops.	7 5 10	South American, in bond.	—
Sheets (single).	8 10 0	ENGLISH LEAD.	
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport.	4 10 0-5	Pig.	15 15-16
Refined metal, Wales.	3 10 0-4	Sheet.	16 10-16 15
Do. anthracite.	3 10 0	Red lead.	17 10 0
Do. do. forges.	3 5 0-4	White ditto.	22 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde.	2 4-2 6	Patent shot.	19 15 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron		FOREIGN LEAD.	
for bars, rails, &c., free on	3 15 0	Spanish, in bond.	15 5-15 10
board at Newport.		American ditto.	—
Do., for tin-plates, boiler	4 10 0	ENGLISH TIN.	
plates, &c., ditto.	3 14 0	Block.	3 13 0
Stirling's Patent 3 in Glasgow	2 14-2 16	Bar.	3 14 0
Toughened Pig 3 in Wales.	3 15-4 10	Refined.	3 19 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	6 0 0	FOREIGN TIN.	
Pigs, in Staffordshire	2 10 0-3	Rancan, in bond.	3 14 0
Rails.	4 10 0-5	Strait.	3 12 0
Chairs.	4 0 0	Peruvian (6 mo 24 p. c. d.).	—
FOREIGN IRON.		TIN-PLATES.	
Swedish.	11 10-11 15	IC Coke.	1 5-1 6
COND.	13 15 0-14	IC Charcoal.	1 10 0
Ditto faggot.	15 0 0	IX ditto.	1 16 0
ENGLISH COPPER.		SPELTER.	
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, p. b.	0 0 9	Dates, warehoused.	15 0-15 10
Tough cake.	79 10 0	Plato, to arrive.	—
		English sheet.	per ton 24 0 0
		QUICKSILVER.	per lb. 0 3 2

REMARKS.—The iron market remains in the same inanimate condition as for some time past, and the present rates do not seem to tempt buyers to come in. Welsh bar iron is rather easier, and must be written at 4s. 15s. per ton, free on board, in Wales. In Staffordshire, the prices of bars, hoops, sheets, &c., have been reduced 10s. per ton and it is thought, by the best informed in the trade, that the makers will be obliged to take off another 10s. at their quarterly meeting, to be held next week, at Birmingham. Scotch pig-iron is held at about the same rates as last week, and does not attract attention, being considered relatively higher than the price of pig-iron produced in Wales and Staffordshire; and, as there is now but little prospect of an early adjustment of the Danish question, a greater uncertainty than ever prevails, as to the future prospects of this important branch of the trade.

GLASGOW, JULY 5.—The demand for pig-iron continues small, and scarcely keeps pace with the market. Holders, however, keep firm, and are asking 44s. 6d. to 45s. for mixed Nos.—cash.

MONTHLY REPORT.—IRON: Welsh bars have been in very moderate request during the month, yet at the moment there is less disposition on the part of makers to give way in price than existed in the earlier part of the month, though a shade under my quotation of 51s. per ton, free on board in Wales, might be submitted to.—Staffordshire iron has declined fully 10s. per ton.—Scotch pig-iron at Glasgow advanced, within the last 14 days, to 45s. to 46s. 6d. per ton—cash, for mixed Nos., ordinary brands, but has since declined to 44s. to 44s. 6d., at which the market is firm. Gartsherrie, No. 1, is 46s.—Of Swedish iron there is extremely little in the market, and the price is firm at my quotations.

COPPER is in fair demand; the arrivals of foreign ore having of late been considerable, it is in favour of the present low price being unaltered, at least for a time.

TIN.—Early in the month, a reduction of 4s. per ton was made in the price of English tin, which has resulted in a fair demand for the article.

THE FLAMES are in fair request, at a decline on coke of about 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box from the price at the commencement of the month.

LEAD is in moderate request at a shade lower prices.

SPELTER was early in the month advanced to 15s. 10s., at which some sales were effected. Holders have since continued firm at that figure, but with nearly a total absence of business, there being no buyers at beyond 15s. per ton. The present stock is 1970 tons, against 2900 tons at the same period last year.

NEW YORK, JUNE 30.—The market for Scotch pig-iron, though very firm, is quiet, the enhanced demand by holders restricting operations; and we have but to notice a sale of 200 tons Gartsherrie, at 51s. 5s.—30 days. The transactions, besides, include 450 tons English bar, at 53s. to 53s.—45 months; that at the lower rate not a desirable assortment, and 80 to 90 tons English scrap, supposed 52s.—cash. In lead sales have been made of 25 tons English, to arrive, at 54 6s.—cash; 50 ditto on the spot, at 54 7s.—60 days; and 1800 pigs Missouri, at something under 54 7s.—cash.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES DURING THE WEEK.

MONDAY	London Parcels Delivery Company—offices, at One.
TUESDAY	Imperial Fire Insurance Company—offices, at One.
WEDNESDAY	Lynn Marine Mining Company—offices, at half-past Eleven.
THURSDAY	Royal Santiago Mining Company—offices, at One.
FRIDAY	Union Bank of London—offices, at Twelve.
	Great Indian Peninsula Railway—offices, at Twelve.
	Great Consols Mining Company—Lisbon.
	United Kingdom Life Assurance Company—offices, at Three.
	City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railway—offices, at Twelve.
	Mexican and South American Company—offices, at One.
	Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway—offices, at Twelve.
	London Gas-Light Company—offices, at Twelve.
	East and West India Dock Company—offices, at Two.

MARMATO MINING COMPANY.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

At the Lambeth Police-court, yesterday, W. Degenhardt, a German, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Norton, and charged on suspicion of stealing gold dust and other property, to the amount of nearly 5,000l., belonging to the Marmato Mining Company. Mr. Justins, from the office of Messrs. Maples, Pearce, and Co., solicitors, of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, attended to prosecute; and Mr. Games appeared on behalf of the prisoner. Mr. JUSTINS, having briefly stated the nature of the charge against the prisoner, called, Mr. J. D. Powles, of New Bank-buildings, who deposed that he was one of the proprietors of the Marmato Mining Company, in New Granada, of which the prisoner had been the superintendent since March 1st, when his engagement ceased, and he left to return to this country. He succeeded in his situation by his (Mr. Powles's) son, who had forwarded advice by the last West India Mail, to inform witness that the prisoner had taken away with him one bar of gold, weighing 33lbs., besides 66 doubloons, a bill of exchange for 500l., and a quantity of gold dust of the value of 51500 or 52000. The gold dust produced by Bridges, the officer, he believed to be the produce of the mines, and the property of the company, and the prisoner had no right what-so-ever to have such property in his possession. The pistols and case also produced by the officer he believed to be the property of the company. They were of a description similar to some that had been sent out to the mines, and the prisoner had no right whatever to take them away. A mint note was found amongst the prisoner's papers, from which it appeared that he had produced the coinage of a bar of gold, weighing from 11 lbs. to 12 lbs., at Philadelphia. In reply to the questions of the magistrate, Mr. Powles said that it was not until after the prisoner had given up his situation and left the mines, that the slightest doubt arose as to his honesty. Suspicion on the part of his son was excited in consequence of his ascertaining that the prisoner had paid duty at the Custom-house in Carthagena upon a quantity of gold dust, and on one solid bar, weighing 33 lbs., and he felt it to be his duty to communicate his suspicion to his father by the earliest possible convenience. His advice on the subject had been received on Tuesday last, and this led to the apprehension of the prisoner as soon as he made his appearance in London.

In his cross-examination by Mr. GAMES, Mr. Powles said his son did not go out to the mine in consequence of any suspicion entertained of the honesty of the prisoner, but it was known that the prisoner was about to return to Germany in consequence of the death of his father. The prisoner first entered the service of the company, and remained in it until 1843, and then left, but returned in 1845, and remained up to the 1st of March last. His salary at first was 500l., but afterwards raised to 500l. On one occasion, the prisoner was fined 500l. for having dealt in gold dust on his own account, contrary to his agreement, and paid the money. He was given into custody on account of the large sum found in his possession, and the impossibility of his coming honestly by it. (Mr. Powles) had made a calculation, as far as the amount of salary paid him while in the service was 1400s., and deducting from this his expenses for that time, which could not have been less than 550s., and the 500l. penalty, he could not have properly saved more than 60l. or 70l.

Mr. GAMES: Yes, that may be all very well as respected his salary; but it is clear from the fact of the company's having compelled him to pay a penalty of 500l. for dealing in gold dust, that he carried on a speculation of his own, and purchased the gold dust of other mines, and this will at once account for the duty the property spoken of. Thomas Bridges, a prisoner belonging to the Thames police, said, that on the preceding evening he went to a house in North-place, West-square, Lambeth, and in the front room saw a number of portmanteaus and packages, and immediately after the prisoner entered the same apartment. Finding that one of the portmanteaus was very heavy, he asked the prisoner if it contained any gold dust. The prisoner replied no, but said it contained money, and gave him the key. On examining it, he found a bag containing 43 sovereigns, in a second bag 449 ten-dollar pieces, in a third bag 118 five-dollar pieces, and some German and Danish money, and in a fourth bag 14 ten-dollar pieces, also a pocket book containing three Bank of England notes of 50s. each, making together 965l. In a second portmanteau he found a leather case, with 112 small bottles filled in, and all containing gold dust of different descriptions, and in various stages of preparation as specimens. He also found a Bill of Exchange for 500l., and a memorandum relating to a bar of bullion converted into money at Philadelphia. He also found another paper relating to the conversion of American money into German, and also an official document in the Spanish language.

Mr. Powles made a statement in question was the certificate given at the Custom-house of Carthagena for a bar of gold weighing 11 lbs., 9 ozs., upon which the duty had been paid.—Bridges, in continuation, said that the prisoner told him that the money was partly his own savings, and some he had gained by private speculation. He also said that he had brought the pistols produced with him from New Granada, and that they belonged to the company. He further said that he had 14 packages on board the Southampton, in which vessel he had come home, and which he did not yet arrive in the Pool. Mr. JUSTINS, who remarked that no trace had been discovered of the bar of gold weighing 33 lbs., and the probability was that it remained on board the Southampton in one of the packages spoken of; but, as the vessel had not yet come into the river, there was no opportunity of examining her, and he therefore requested a remand, to give him an opportunity of making the necessary search.

Mr. GAMES said, that he had no objection whatever that the case should be thoroughly investigated; on the contrary, he wished it; but he wished to ask his worship whether he thought such a *prima facie* case had been made out as would justify the detention of his client, or, at all events, whether he should not be satisfied with his own bail for his appearance on a future day.

Mr. JUSTINS said, he was not instructed to offer any opposition to the prisoner's being admitted to bail in such a sum as his worship should deem sufficient to secure his attendance.—Mr. Norton observed that, taking into account the large sum in the hands of the officer, he should call on the prisoner to enter into his own recognisance to the amount of 5000l. to be in attendance at this court on the day named.

The prisoner at once entered into the required security, and was allowed to go at large.

PRICES OF MINING SHARES.

BRITISH MINES.				BRITISH MINES—continued.			
Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.	Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.
1000	Abergwesin	8	10	126	South Garadon	5	400
1024	Alderton Consols	8 12	12	1100	South Dolcoath	4	5
1000	Alford & Co. Ltd.	5	34	250	St. Francis Wh. Ann	—	20
1024	Ashburton United Mines	8 12	12	250	South Molton	5	15 16
1024	Baleswidon	8	18	250	South Tolgus	16	44 45
125	Bainou Consols	45	80	250	South Trevelyan	28 12	5
10000	Banwen Iron Co.	6	6	2000	South Wales Mining Co.	3	1 14
1000	Barristown	5 12	12	125	South Wheel Bassett	20	325
1000	Bawden	1	11 12	124	South Wh. Frances	160	250
4000	Beaufort	5	34	250	South Wh. Josiah	—	3
1244	Birch Tor Tin Mine	9	54	1000	South Wh. Maria	24	14
1000	Bisnagon	50	124	10000	South Western, Irish	2	4
5000	Bisland Consols	1	6	250	Spearhead Moor	30	40
100	Bottalick	182	25	250	St. Austell Consols	9	—
120	Brower	5	8	94	St. Ives Consols	—	80
10000	British Iron, New Regis.	12	8	128	St. Michael Peakivel	5	10 12
125	Ditto ditto, scrip.	12	10	599	St. Minver Consols	1	6
1000	Budnick Consols	54	10	1000	Stray Park	43	17 12
1000	Callington	20	12	9900	Tamar Consols	3	8
1000	Cambridge Consols	6	6 64	1024	Tavy Consols	6	14 2
30000	Cameron's Steam Coal	7	12	6000	Thincroft	7	11 12
250	Caradon Copper Mine	24	14	1000	Tin Vale	24	8
250	Caradon Mines	224	10	30	Toburnbury	170	10
250	Caradon United	24	5 8	250	Togordun	2	3 4
250	Caradon Wh. Hooper	21	—	250	Treinae	14	25
1000	Carn Brea	15	100	5000	Treleah Consols	3	24 12
3000	Cartlow Consols	14	5	2000	Treinae	3	8
114	Charlestown	220	—	98	Trevelyan	10	125
500	Cheslawn	54	44	120	Trevelyan	5	15 16
128	Confort	45	52	120	Trevelyan and Barrier	130	80
250	Condurrow	20	75 80	288	Trevelyan	18	1
2500	Cook's Kitchen	14	24 3	200	United Mines	50	150
1000	Combe Valley Quarry	34	—	250	Wellington Mines	25	45 50
1000	Copper Beltum	18	64	125	West Buller	10	290
412	Craudoek Moor	234	5	250	West Caradon	20	125
125	Crook Drains	120	30	512	West Fowey Consols	40	12
500	Cubert Mine	124	—	250	West Providence	9	17 12
1000	Cwm Erlin	3	24 24	200	West Seton	40	165
8	D. Prior & Bucklesteigh	—	—	—	West of Scotland Iron Co.	240	90
7100	Dervent	8 12	5	120	West Threlkell	5	16
445	Devon & Courtenay Con.	7 12	1 14	250	West United Hills	—	44
1024	Devon Great Consols	1	190 200	512	West Wheel Frances	13	2
1000	Dhurude	2	5	250	West Wh. Friendshp.	9	12
125	Dolcoath	30	15	2725	West Wheel Jewel	12	1 12
2500	Drake Walls	58	3 4	250	West Wheel Tolgus	80	10
10000	Durham County Coal	45	9	250	West Wheel Trevelyan	19	43 1 8
3000	Eggingway	19	124	1024	Widdon Mines	4	2
512	East Alwynney	54	6	5000	Wicklow Copper	5	8 12
2500	East Birch Tor	3	2	107	Wheal Adamas	79	30
112	East Caradon	47	47	1000	Wheal Agar	—	8
2048	East Crowdale	68	4	250	Wheal Albert	10	1
512	East Combe Silver Lead	60	64	240	Wheal Anderson	254	254
125	East Pool	15	60	128	Wheal Ann	—	50 12
9300	East Tamar Consols	15	70	512	Wheal Anna Maria	64	8
24	East Wheel Crest	125	65 70	1024	Wheal Ash	44	8
1024	East Wheel Fortune	2	3	120	Wheal Bal	44	15
125	East Wheel Rose	50	50 60 600	250	Wheal Bannay	144	2
—	East of Scotland Iron Co.	5	12	250	Wheal Blencow	21	12
125	East Wheel Seton	14	10	2324	Wheal Calstock	9	20 25
1280	Eggar Lili	18	4 44	250	Wheal Courtenay	124	—
248	Exmoor Wh. Eliza	6	6	250	Wheal Fortescue	15	—
494	Fowey Consols	40	45	388	Wheal Franco	27	12
125	Freid Llywlyd Mines	18	12	128	Wheal Harriet	48	—
6400	Gadair	2	2	100	Wheal Henry	23	20
4000	Gen. Mining Co. for Irel.	14	16	1024	Wheal Lawrence	24	22
250	Gonnamena	44	16	112	Wheal Margaret	79	225
125	Goonvrea	40	2	512	Wheal Mary Ann	5	25 26
250	Grambler & St. Aubyn	8	12 15	208	Wheal Mary Consols	604	8
100	Great Consols	1000	120	360	Wheal Oak	6	7 12
512	Gr. Wh. Rough Tor Con.	184	18 20	—	Wheal Pabul	—	12
3000	Grova Slate Company	5	5	210	Wheal Prospect	—	7
250	Grove Consols	12	12	120	Wheal Rose	41	10
6000	Heigston Down Con.	18	12	125	Wheal Rose	60	3
250	Hedderfist	27	10 11	190	Wheal Seton	214	250
10000	Hibernian	124	14	160	Wheal Sisters	354	5
239	Hobbs's Hill	6	14	494	Wheal Sophia	44	5
1000	Holmbush	22	10 15	125	Wheal Spearhead	10	70
1536	Holme Park	2	2 4	125	Wheal St. Ann	30	35
1024	Kingstet and Bedford	1	5 12	560	Wheal Trevelyan	9	10 15
787	Kirkcudbrightshire	84	2	250	Wheal Trevelyan	144	70
2048	Lambrook Wh. Maria	8	24	250	Wheal Trevelyan (St. Ery)	24	24
250	Lanarth Consols	10	10	4	Wheal Tremayne	98	3 4
125	Leland Consols	90	40	92	Wheal Tryphena	140	100
1000	Levant	—	200	1000	Wheal Vincent	28	7
1000	Lewis	16	10 12	250	Wheal View (Perran)	—	60
1000	Llynmalles	8	8 8 12	144	Wheal Vyvian	—	60
3600	Llyn-Iron	50	50	250	Wheal Williams	288	8
250	Lynwithell Consols	19	14	—			
6000	Marke Valley	3	1	—			
5000	Mendip Hills	3	12	—			
125	Metha	34	—	—			
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland	7	4	5000	Aitken Mining Company	144	24
1280	Nant-y-cra	5	5	5000	Asturian Mining Co.	15	3 12
250	New East Crowndale	35	24	20000	Australian	3	44
100	North Pool	45	490	10000	Anglo-Mexican Co.	100	—
140	North Roskear	51	140	12374	Ditto Subscription	35	12
250	North Wh. Lelure	10	12 12	6000	Barossa Range	18	1 12
1000	North Wh. Lelure	10	12 12	3000	Bolton	10	1 12
10000	Northern Coal Co.	23	2	2000	Ditto Scrip	1	1 12
128	Par Consols	55	650	1000	Brazilian Imperial	23	3
8000	Pennant & Craigwen	2	2 1	12000	Cobre Copper Co.	40	24 12
1024	Pennance Consols	184	34	10000	Copago Mining Co.	14	3 4
512	Plymouth Wh. Yeoland	64	6	20000	General Mining Ass'n.	20	14
200	Polsaith Consols	54	44	4000	Guadalcanal	5	7 12
2500	Rhosiddlydd & Bachelton	10	10	8000	Kinzlight Mining Ass.	2	1 12
9000	Rhymney Iron	50	13	5051	Mexican Company	594	—
10000	North Coal Co.	23	2	2000	Mexican & South Amer.	8	1 12
10000	Ditto New	7	6	5000	National Mex. & S. Amer.	30	31 12
1000	Rewarth	12	12	104000	Brit. Australasian	8	—
250	Rosewarva Mines	—	12	1000	Royal Santiago	10	54
2048	Runnaford Combe Tin	8	12	11000	St. John del Rey	15	10 11 12
3000	South Tamar	8	4	43174	United Mexican	Av. 284	34 34 34

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

We are compelled to postpone our reports of the meetings of the Colonial Bank and the London Dock.

"A. B." (South Wales).—We have a letter for this correspondent, whose address we have mislaid.

"J. M." (Christiana).—Gas from water is now used in several places. The apparatus at the Bradford Iron Works occupies about 5 feet square, without the gaseometer, but including the flue, and consists of two retorts, one occupied by charcoal, and a hollow piece of perforated iron, and the other by a mass of charcoal. Two pipes and a small iron box act as purifiers. When a brilliant light is required, a small quantity of oily matter is added, and a gas is obtained as brilliant as that from coal, and perfectly free from smell and dirt. This apparatus is calculated to produce 1000 feet in 10 hours, at an expense of less than 2s., and would cost from 40s. to 50s. One calculated for a private family is estimated could be fixed for 10s., including the licence.

E. Baines (South Shields).—The first introduction of coal into London took place in 1357.

"A Diller" (Llandilo).—To make tracing paper, take 2 ozs. of the Canada balsam and dissolve them in about 4 ozs. of spirit of turpentine, in a basin; take a quire of the best silver (not tissue) paper, spread it smooth, and with a clean brush, pass over every part of the upper sheet with the varnish, and with the same brush (made as dry as it can be scraped against the sides of the basin) rub every part of the varnish well into the paper, then turn the sheet over, and, with the dry brush, rub over the other side also. Enough of the varnish will have pierced through from the upper side to wet the under side also, which is the reason that the whole quire is spread at once—a great saving of varnish is as well caused by following this method. When the upper sheet is done on both sides, hang it on a packthread line to dry (which will be in about 12 hours)—the other sheets must be proceeded with in the same manner.

"T. B." (Cardiff).—Mr. Shafthault obtained a patent in May, 1835, for the conversion of cast iron wrought iron, by adding a mixture of black oxide of manganese, common salt, and potter's clay, in certain small portions successively to the melting iron in the puddling furnace.

"Miner" (Cambridge).—Earl Grey has since stated, in the House of Lords, that the Hudson's Bay Company have dispatched a vessel with miners and tools to Vancouver's Island, and that in a few days it would be followed by another.

Francis Walker (Southgate).—The metals whose oxides are reducible by a red heat are—mercury, silver, gold, platinum, palladium, rhodium, osmium, indium.

"D. G. R." (Tipton).—A copy of the Bill can be obtained of Messrs. Hansard, Great Turland, Holborn.

"An Adventurer" (Brighton).—We will endeavour to give the particulars shortly.

"Fire-Dump" (Warrington).—A common working smith, of Sunderland, about the year 1747, considering that a constant succession of fresh air would be a means of hindering the vapour from accumulating to any considerable quantity, proposed this method to remove the cause of such accumulation:—A cylindrical stove, or lamp, of about 3 feet long and 2 feet diameter, was filled with common fire, and let half-way down one shaft of a coal mine. The effect every way answered his expectation; for, by that means, the air being rarefied, and consequently becoming specifically lighter than that below, ascended, and gave way to the more dense; hence the fresh air came rushing down the other communicating shaft, and made a sensible breeze through the greatest part of the mine. One inconvenience attended this method, which was, that it did not so fully affect the remotest parts of the mine as could have been wished, making its greatest influx down the nearest shaft; to remedy this, the following improvements were introduced in 1760:—Instead of the stove being suspended in the shaft, a furnace was built upon the surface, whose only supply was from a communication with the interior parts of the mine by means of wooden pipes, which could be directed to every remote part. The diameter of the grate, or stove, of this furnace was 3 ft. 6 in.; height 4 ft.; internal diameter of the furnace, 9 ft.; height, 8 ft.; diameter of the ventpipe, 1 ft. 6 in.; diameter of the communicating pipes, 2 in.—these were generally made square.

"S. M. H." (Truro).—The use of the diving rod was formerly practised to a very great extent. In an old work, *Webster's History of Metals*, it is stated that the rod must be a hael, cut before the sun rises, especially the moon increasing, and above all about the day of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary; it must be almost a yard long, of one spring's growth. It must be tied to the middle of the staff with a thread, and hung even, like the beam of a balance, and carried thus up and down (in a calm morning) where you suppose there may be mines; and, when you come over where any may be, the rod will bow down its root towards the earth, as though it were growing there. When it does so, it must be carried round the place, to see that it turns in the spring still to the place, on which side severer you stand, which, if it does, then you certainly have found a treasure.

"Chemicus" (Liverpool).—The purple of Cassius was first discovered by Cassius, of Leyden, in 1668. The French *Pharmacopoeia* contains the following formula for its composition:—10 parts of acid chloride of gold are dissolved in 2000 of distilled water; in another vessel, 10 parts of pure tin are dissolved in 10 of nitric, and 20 of hydrochloric acid, and the solution diluted with 1000 parts of distilled water; the solution of tin is then added by degrees to that of gold, until no further precipitation ensues: the precipitate is washed and dried at a gentle heat. The purple of Cassius is used in enamel and porcelain painting, and also for tinting glass of a fine red colour. It retains its colour at a high red-heat; it is insoluble in solutions of potassa and soda; but if, whilst in its hydrated state, it be washed with ammonia, a bright purple liquid is obtained, from which the colouring matter very slowly precipitates.

"G. T." (Whitehaven).—The transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and also those of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, are regularly published in the *Mining Journal*. Mr. Field is president of the former, and Mr. E. Stephenson of the latter.

"T. W." (Wood-street).—We have not, at present, space for the letter on the California Gold Regions Association. The scheme has never been referred to in our columns, and we have no knowledge of any of the parties concerned in its execution.

"G. S." (Davenport).—There have been many claimants to the electric telegraph. In 1794, according to *Voigt's Magazine*, Roizen made use of the electric spark for the telegraph. In 1798, according to the same authority, Dr. Salva, of Madrid, constructed a telegraph similar to that suggested by Roizen; his experiments, it is stated, were conducted through many miles, although there does not appear to have been published any description of his plan. In the *Monthly Magazine*, 1797, there is the following corroborative evidence of the application:—"Don Manuel de Godoy, Prince of Peace, who testifies the most laudable zeal for the progress of science, understanding that Dr. Don Francisco Salva had read, at the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Barcelona, a memoir on the application of electricity to the telegraph, and presented, at the same time, an electrical telegraph of his own invention, requested to examine the apparatus himself. Satisfied with the exactness and celerity with which communications may be made by means of it, he introduced the doctor to the King of Spain. The Prince of Peace afterwards, in the presence of their Majesties and the whole court, made some communications by this telegraph completely to their satisfaction. The Infante Don Antonio proposes to have one of them, on the most complete construction, which shall possess power sufficient to communicate between the greatest distances by sea and land. With this view, his Highness has ordered the construction of a machine, the cylinder of which is more than 40 inches in diameter, and he intends, as soon as it is finished, to undertake a series of curious and useful experiments in conjunction with Dr. Salva." The next was Soemmering's; his telegraph, described in *Hammer's*, tried his experiments in 1816. Mr. Porter, of Harrow, in 1825, in a memorial to the House of Commons, proposed a method of instantaneous communication without posts, which neither foggy weather, nor the darkness of night need prevent. The most important part of the discovery was that made in 1819, when Professor Oersted, of Copenhagen, ascertained that magnetism is induced on a soft piece of iron, by allowing a current of electricity to pass at right angles round it, having it previously bound with copper wire, and that this magnetism ceases immediately the contact is broken.

* * It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 7, 1849.

The *MINING JOURNAL* is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

The prospects of the iron trade are at this moment, we regret to say, a little overshadowed, that check which commerce has received by the continuance of political disturbances on the continent, has made itself somewhat too sensibly felt in the working iron districts of this kingdom. We live and thrive by the peaceful intercommunications of the trading world. It would be all the better for us if the Temple of Janus were continually shut; but it is not in human zeal, nor in human wisdom, to perpetuate the halcyon days of universal peace. In proportion, however, as that is interrupted, will be the interruption of our prosperity as a mercantile and mining people. There are other causes co-operating in the depression to which we advert; the make for some weeks past has somewhat outrun the actual wants of the world, and the lull which has fallen upon railway undertakings, and the restraints which have, unwisely as we think, been put on Government as to the increase of its steam navy, are so many ingredients which have immediately contributed to lower, for the moment, the iron markets of the United Kingdom.

We trust that no more will be made of this temporary suspension of activity than it is entitled to; that as few furnaces will be blown out; the make as little reduced; and employment as generally continued as is possible under the circumstances; and we have great reason to hope, notwithstanding the somewhat serious declension of prices, that the turn things have taken, as well as the direct consequences of it, will be superficial in its depth, and short lived in its duration. In some senses, certainly, it will be an occasion for patience and forbearance on the part of those chiefly and most intimately interested in this branch of our indigenous industry; and in

most of the inconveniences which will sometimes overspread our social as well as our commercial relations, feelings of this description are more likely than any others to furnish us with a remedy, or to supply an alleviation.

Referring to our general view of the business of the last quarter in copper, tin, and lead, which will be found elsewhere in to-day's Number, we now present a detailed statement of the several sales of copper ores in Cornwall during the quarter, in accordance with the plan which we introduced in our first Number of the present year:—

ACCOUNT OF THE SALES OF COPPER ORES IN CORNWALL,
IN THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1849.

Date of Sale.	Average Standard.	Average Produce.	Average Prices.	Quantity of Ore.	Computed Quantity of Fine Copper.	Amount of Sales.	Val. of ore to produce 1 ton of Copper.
1849.	£ s. d.	p. cent.	£ s. d.	21 cwt.	Tons Cw.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
April 5	106 13 0	74	5 6 0	2942	298 8	20,997 8 6	70 7 4
" 12	104 14 0	84	5 18 0	2547	210 12	15,048 10 0	71 9 1
" 19	99 17 0	94	6 16 6	2741	262 15	18,699 8 6	71 3 4
" 26	112 3 0	64	4 13 6	2671	176 5	12,423 5 6	70 9 9
May 3	105 8 0	74	5 6 6	3791	290 11	20,206 0 0	69 10 11
" 10	100 9 0	84	5 8 6	2384	210 19	14,092 5 6	66 16 1
" 17	93 18 0	94	6 7 6	2393	232 15	15,274 11 0	69 12 7
" 24	98 5 0	74	4 5 0	3961	281 7	16,735 18 6	59 9 8
" 31	93 1 0	74	4 9 0	3948	305 18	17,612 1 0	57 11 2
June 7	90 14 0	8	4 11 0	2496	201 7	11,407 19 6	56 13 2
No sale on 14							
June 21	86 16 0	9	5 3 0	2929	264 18	14,916 18 0	56 8 6
" 28	99 3 0	61	3 14 0	2628	170 19	9,724 8 6	56 17 8
Totals for quarter	98 16 2	7-935	5 2 2	36631	2906 14	187,167 15 6	64 7 10
Quoted for quarter ending March 31, 1849		8-261	5 4 5	36093	2981 11	188,507 0 6	63 4 6
Quoted for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1848	69 7 1	8-364	4 18 4	35972	3080 8	176,833 0 6	57 8 3
Quoted for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848	86 3 3	8-412	4 10 0	39026	3283 0	175,608 16 6	53 9 10
Quoted for year ending June 30, 1849		8-293	4 18 7	147722	12251 11	728,116 13 0	59 8 7
Quoted for year ending June 30, 1848	97 7 0	8-270	5 6 0	155046	12870 0	825,080 2 6	64 2 2
Quoted for year ending June 30, 1847	103 12 0	8-049	5 11 9	148674	11960 0	830,739 9 0	69 8 6
Average for 16 years ending June 30, 1848		7-803	5 16 8	147173	11484 0	858,730 0 0	74 15 6

It will be seen that the information here furnished is condensed into a simple form, presenting all the details contained in the ticketing returns for each sale, with the addition of a column exhibiting, as deduced from those data, the value of the ore to produce a ton of copper. We remarked, on a former occasion, that this column gives a more correct value than that which passes under the customary title of the "Average Standard." If the produce of the ore were uniform, then the fluctuations in the average standard, as now quoted, would constitute a correct standard of value. But no two consecutive sales of an entire year will show ores exactly of the same produce. As a general rule, high produce is quoted at a low standard; and, *vice versa*, low produce at a high standard. Thus, in the two last sales of the above table, it will be seen that the sale of the 21st June shows an average standard of 86l. 16s., and that of the following week 99l. 3s., being a difference of 12l. 7s. But, when we look to the value of the ore to produce a ton of copper, we find that there is only a difference of 9s. 2d. in the two sales, the first showing 56l. 8s. 6d., and the last 56l. 17s. 8d.; the difference in the average standard for these two sales resulting from the first being 9 per cent., or more than 1 per cent. above, and the second 6½ per cent., or nearly 1½ per cent. below, the average produce of the quarter.

It will be seen, by reference to the particular column of the above table now under consideration, that the average value of the ore to produce a ton of copper in the first four sales of the quarter was 70l. 7s. 4d., and in the last four sales it was only 56l. 17s. 8d., being a reduction of about 20 per cent.; which was effected by a constant and large decline in the first four sales of May. Apart from the very reduced quotations of the last month, the business of the quarter presents an improved aspect; the value of ore to produce a ton of copper showing 64l. 7s. 10d., against 59l. 8s. 7d., the general average of the year terminating the 30th June; and exceeding the average of the year ending 30th June, 1848, which was 64l. 2s. 2d. We have added, at the foot of the table, the returns for the three preceding quarters—the aggregates for the year just concluded—and the respective quantities and value of the two antecedent years—as well as the general averages of the 16 years, 1833 to 1848, both inclusive; the details of which last line we shall give in an early Number of the *MINING JOURNAL*. We cannot doubt that these details will be acceptable to our readers; affording, as they do, the means of comparison of the several points connected with the copper trade for a long term of years.

We last week reported the proceedings, *TOLL V. LEE*, in the Court of Exchequer, on the claim of the plaintiff for goods supplied for the purposes of a mine (Wheal Mary), in which the defendant held an interest, and consequently, in accordance with the Cost-book System (which we find to be recognised by our courts of law in London, and admitted by "One and All" as being the most conducive to the mining interest), was liable to the payment of his proportion, or any claim which might exist against the mine in which he might be an adventurer—thus enforcing a duty we have ever contended for, that all accounts should be made up, and claims liquidated, at the bi-monthly, or such other periodical meetings as may take place.

The case before us was simply this—The plaintiff supplied the mine with materials, and, in the absence of payment of his demand, thought fit to proceed against the defendant for the amount of his claim—and, as we think, very properly—it being shown that he the defendant, had refused to contribute his proportion to liquidate the costs of the mine; this being one of the modes adopted of making men honest; for we feel assured, after the expenses of some 3000, or 4000, by way of costs to avoid the payment of his fair proportion, the defendant will, henceforth, act differently and more wisely, while, if he does not put more money in his "ponch," he will at least save that which must be drawn from it, and to recover any proportion of which from his co-adventurers, he must needs go into a court of equity, where we augur he would get no redress, but a good dressing. The decision arrived at by the Court of Exchequer sitting in Banco, given in our last Number, and to which we have referred, will, doubtless, be viewed with pleasurable interest by our readers, its importance being far greater than a casual perusal would infer—the court sitting at Westminster having confirmed the decisions, or law, as laid down by the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries' Court, the cost-book being received as evidence, and, moreover, an expression of opinion being given by Mr. Baron ALDERSON, and concurred in by his learned brothers on the bench, that no stamp was necessary. To the particular point, as touching the agreement stamp, we shall have occasion presently to refer. It is quite clear that the public has now some basis, founded on legal decision, whereby all transfers of shares in mines may be made from one party to another for a valuable consideration, and so entered in the Cost-book, without being subjected to any stamp, or incurring any penalty, the transfer being made under the Cost-book System, which we again repeat, so far as our own judgment goes, is only applicable to those districts where

the Court of Stannaries exist, and where its power can be brought into action, it being not only absurd, but deceptive, to assume that such principle can be established, or acted upon, where no court exists which can in any way recognise it. We repeat, then, no stamp is necessary on transfers of mining shares, where the mine worked is under the power of the Court of Stannaries, at the same time that it would be perhaps wise to adopt and act upon the suggestions of Mr. Baron ALDERSON, that an alteration might be made in the ordinary form of transfer and acceptance, which at present reads thus:—"I, the said —, do hereby agree to accept and take the said shares," &c., whereby such might be considered as coming under the clause providing for agreement stamps, although even no consideration money might pass; this it might be well to avoid, leaving out the words "agree to;" but for ourselves, we are sufficiently wedded to the old system, and should not attempt any alteration, whether by omission or addition, which should be in the least degree calculated to invalidate the instrument which has been admitted and acknowledged for so many centuries.

The simple acceptance of the share, with a notice to the purser, and his acknowledgment of the same, and its entry on the cost-book, is in itself a perfect security to the purchaser, and establishes him as a proprietor, or adventurer; at the same time that it releases the vendor, or party transferring the share. In this particular case, however, that of "*TOLL V. LEE*," it should be observed, that the acceptance of the transfer had a 2s. 6d., or agreement stamp, so as to cover the word "agree" already referred to as being embodied in the acceptance of the shares by the purchaser, and which, it was apprehended, might have been construed into an agreement, and thus requiring a stamp. Such, however, we contend was unnecessary, but the lawyers, if they erred, did so on the right side, and at an easy cost. We must not, therefore, complain; and if Mr. Baron ALDERSON's suggestion be admitted as being in accordance with the law and equity of the Court of Stannaries, then such will not further be required. We do not like—however trifling the point may be—that any difference should arise between the several courts, while we entertain no question, but that the Vice-Warden will be quite ready to contend the point, if necessary, should such be capable of being construed as an infringement on the Cost-book System, as were such once admitted, we could hardly say where it would end.

The question having been thus determined, the facilities afforded to transfer which we never doubted, being rendered manifest by the opinion, expressed, and judgment given, by the learned Barons of the Exchequer, we trust that H.H.L., the Duke of CORNWALL, will benefit by the Duchy lands being worked to the profit, which might otherwise have been caused to lie idle, from the imports and duties which the stamp, or other imposts, would enforce. The free-trade system has affected the Cornish miner sufficiently; and we think he should have a fair free trade in the disposal of his mines, while they have taken away from him the protection afforded in the sale of his minerals. However, we are well pleased that this matter is now settled, and in closing our observations, we have only to express, on the part of the *MINING JOURNAL* at least, and we think we might add our correspondents generally, our thanks to the solicitors employed in the cause, for having, in the prosecution of the case before us, at once solved the disputed point of—"are stamps necessary?"

We trust that a certain purser in the west will henceforth allow transfers to be entered in the cost-book without an *ad valorem* stamp; and should he not in any case, were we concerned, we would have him up at once before the Vice-Warden, and hold him to any damages which we might sustain from the non-transfer of the shares. We have only again to repeat, that to the gentlemen who acted as solicitors for the plaintiff, much credit is due for the way in which the matter has been carried out and brought to a conclusion, and were the same course generally observed, we should have less of differences between adventurers, and what is of equal import, far less of lawyers' costs.

It will be observed, by our report of the proceedings in the House of Commons, on the 4th inst., that the bill introduced by Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, and referred to in our past Numbers, has been withdrawn. We are not in the slightest degree surprised at such a course having been adopted; for it was apparent to all connected with colliery operations, or possessing the least practical knowledge, that the bill, as framed, could never be passed into a law; and even were the Members of the Legislature stolid enough to have adopted it, there would have been no cause of fear as to its application; for, like other Acts, it would have required amendment on amendment, until the original could not have been recognised, excepting by its title. Sir G. GREY, we are happy to have it in our power to say, as the representative of the Government, made a very able and practical speech. He pointed out the absurdity of passing any measure which could not be fully carried out; and he expressed his full concurrence with those sentiments we have so oft expressed, that considerable difficulty existed as to making a law between the master and the man—the employer and the employed. We think he, at the same time, shirks the question, and, by quotations from Mr. SEYMOUR TREMEREZEE's reports, avoids entering upon the subject, or explaining the appointment of the two Government officials, who have been sent into the colliery districts; while Mr. TREMEREZEE appears to us, with all due deference to that gentleman, to have travelled most sadly out of the record, in making his reports on the commissions on which he has been appointed—not confining himself to the main points, or objects, but pulling in matters, however indirectly pertaining thereto, not being under his immediate cognizance.

The bill, as we have already observed, has been withdrawn without any pledge being given on the part of Government; and were it even given, we believe, none would reckon it of any value. Mr. WYLD's bill, we suppose, will be introduced for a second reading, and, perchance, meet with the same fate; but as we are led to believe it is more simple in its character, and less inquisitorial, we can imagine that the colliery owners would not raise objections so strong as to warrant Ministers in throwing it out. But we forget; it would not be a ministerial measure; it would not give ministerial patronage. We fear, indeed, the working collier is doomed to suffer; and whose energies, and even life, must be sacrificed to those who worship MAMMON, and forget their duty to their fellow-creatures; while the mercies of our tender Legislature must not be reckoned upon. The day of reckoning, however, must come, and we augur it is not far distant.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending 5th June, are again on the whole satisfactory, the increase in the exports being £50,548l., as compared with June, 1848—a month, however, which, contrasted with the corresponding period of the preceding year, showed, it must be remembered, a decrease of 1,122,009l. It is gratifying to observe, that the improvement exhibited is not caused by a great increase in a few articles, but that it is spread over almost all—6 only out of 81 items being on the adverse side. Machinery continues to be the one which shows the heaviest falling off. The following particulars are of interest to our readers:—

Articles.	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alkali—viz., soda	£18,270	£18,503	£ 233	.....
Coals and culm	81,928	80,252	.....	1676
Earthenware	48,925	52,278	4,353	.....
Glass manufactures	21,466	19,674	.....	1792
Hardware and cutlery	131,887	137,179	5,292	.....
Machinery	67,923	49,130	.....	21,793
Metals	332,030	316,014	33,989	.....
Salt	29,402	24,441	.....	4961

The total increase in exports during the first five months of the present year, as compared with the five corresponding months of 1848, is 2,247,829l. The first five months of that year, however, as compared with the same period of the preceding one, presented a decrease of 2,968,946l., so that the recovery from the effects then produced is not yet quite complete. Nevertheless, looking at the long protracted Danish blockade, and the state of Germany and Italy, the figures now exhibited in the above returns are such as to furnish cause for wonder, as well as for congratulation.

As regards imports, there is nothing to call for particular remark. Grain and flour, of course, continue to show a large increase, and to give evidence of the enormous advantage that must have been conferred by its introduction upon the mass of the population. In other articles there is no important variation. The use of articles of comfort and luxury continues steady, but not extravagant, and the entire tables contain no indication of anything likely to check the favourable balance of trade which has so long existed.

THE WOODHEAD TUNNEL.—We have received a communication from Mr. John Williams, Toll-cross, Cambuslang, in which he informs us, that himself and companions have again been deprived of their earnings through the dishonesty of the sub-contractor. Our informant justly adds, that it would be much more satisfactory to all parties concerned—from the capitalist to the labourer—that more certain arrangements should exist than at present; to which and, he suggests, that a portion of the money should remain in the hands of the company until the periods of the contracts expire, so that the balance in hand should liquidate any just claims made by the workmen.

STATISTICS OF COPPER, TIN, AND LEAD.

COPPER.

The second quarter of the current year having expired on the date of our last publication, we proceed, as usual, to lay before our readers a summary of the sales of copper, lead, and tin ores, sold by public ticketing in Cornwall, and at Swansea and other parts of Wales, distinctly laying out such statistical matter in sufficient detail to admit of a clear and correct opinion being formed of the mineral market. By comparing the sales of the quarter just ended with those of that ending 31st March last, the returns will stand as follows:—

Quarter ending	Tons of Ore.	Money.	Av. Price.	Av. Produce.	Per cent.	Fine Cop.
June 30, 1849	36,631	187,167 15 6	5 2 2	11 10 6	2905 14	2905 14
March 31, 1849	36,603	186,507 0 6	5 1 4	11 10 6	2901 11	2901 11

A very trifling difference in the two quarters' returns, but showing that, while there has been an increase in the quantity of ore sold of 538 tons, there has been a decrease of 1339 5s. in the receipts, which is in some measure accounted for by the produce being 1 per cent. less, the corresponding decrease in fine copper contained in the ore, and the decline in prices. A comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1848 gives a return as follows:—

Quarter ending	Tons of Ore.	Money.	Av. Price.	Av. Produce.	Per cent.	Fine Cop.
June 30, 1848	40,018	187,770 14 6	4 13 10	11 10 6	3133 4	3133 4
March 31, 1848	36,631	187,167 15 6	5 2 2	11 10 6	2905 14	2905 14

Showing a decrease in the quantity of ore sold of 3387 tons; but, from an increase in the average price, the reduction in the receipts has been only 602 19s. A different result is shown in the sales of foreign Welsh and Irish ores at Swansea; for while those of the quarter ending 31st of March had greatly fallen off, both as compared with the previous quarter and that of the corresponding period of the previous year, the present sales show a vast increase over both:—

Quarter ending	Tons of Ore.	Money.	Av. Price.	Av. Produce.	Per cent.	Fine Cop.
June 30, 1849	14,925	£206,206 8 6	13 16 4	13 16 4	7 9	7 9
March 31, 1849	7,893	97,481 0 6	12 3 9	12 3 9	8	8

And, with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the result is as follows:—

Quarter ending	Tons of Ore.	Money.	Av. Price.	Av. Produce.	Per cent.	Fine Cop.
June 30, 1848	14,925	£206,206 8 6	13 16 4	13 16 4	7 9	7 9
June 30, 1848	9,895	84,454 7 0	8 10 8	8 10 8	8	8

The quantity of foreign ores at the Swansea sales, in the quarter ending March 31st last, was unusually low, and the ticketings in the past quarter have been greatly swelled by the influx of unprecedented imports, principally from Australia and the Cobre Mines. The total foreign sales during the past quarter have been 11,795 tons, producing 181,811 0s. 6d., against 5954 tons in the previous quarter, and 85,249 1s. 6d., being an increase of 5841 tons and 96,561 19s. The total of the Swansea sales are made up as follows:—

Tons of Ore.	Money.	Average Price.
Foreign	11,795	£181,811 0 6
Irish	2,782	19,802 0 6
Welsh and sundries	376	4,593 0 6
Total	14,925	£206,206 8 6

The following is the produce of the principal copper mines of Cornwall, sold at public ticketing, with the amount in money received by each during the quarter, the average price, and number of ticketings:—

Mines.	Ticketings.	Tons.	Amount.	Av. price.
Devon Great Consols.	3	3923	£23,449 0 6	5 19 6
Carn Brea	3	3304	15,574 0 0	4 14 7
United Mines	3	3304	15,574 0 0	4 14 7
Par Consols.	6	1963	11,079 1 0	5 11 5
Fowey Consols.	6	1760	10,666 18 6	6 14 5
North Pool.	3	1790	8185 4 0	4 11 5
West Caradon.	3	1052	8089 18 6	7 11 10
Great Consols.	3	1235	6125 3 0	4 19 2
South West Consols.	3	855	5715 12 0	6 13 8
South Roskear & V. Chance	3	1026	5353 19 6	5 1 5
Wheal Seton	3	1168	5311 13 0	4 5 5
South Caradon	3	722	5172 6 0	5 11 4
Tywarthayle & Nancekuke	3	1228	5137 2 6	4 18 8
Wheal Friendship	4	647	4771 0 0	7 7 5
South Wheal Frances	3	493	4451 18 6	9 0 7
E. W. Croft, Dunsand, and Longhouse	2	985	4429 16 0	4 19 9
Tincroft	3	1048	4929 15 6	4 19 2
Stray Park, Camborne & Vean	2	901	3811 13 0	4 14 7
Conduvor	2	556	2696 17 6	4 17 0
West Wheal Buller	3	352	2637 4 0	7 10 10
Treaveast	3	817	2610 12 6	3 10 10
Trevelyan & Barrier	2	459	2393 5 6	5 14 3
Bedford United	3	343	2342 16 6	6 16 7
Trevelyan	2	415	1979 17 0	4 19 2
Wheal Mary	2	348	1845 6 0	5 11 4
West Wheal Treasury	2	320	1678 10 6	5 14 10
Dolcoath	2	333	1575 17 6	4 14 5
Levant	1	255	1564 7 6	6 12 8
Wheal Comfort	3	764	1527 0 0	2 0 0
Marke Valley	2	491	1509 6 0	3 1 6
West Wheal Seton	2	253	1463 3 0	5 15 8
East Pool	2	230	1384 4 0	6 1 2
Wellington	2	230	1387 4 0	6 1 2
Wheal Agar	3	379	1218 7 6	3 14 3
Wheal Trevelyan	3	397	1173 17 6	2 19 1
Croft Brea	2	238	1158 14 6	4 17 4
Holmbush	2	167	917 15 6	5 19 10
Perran St. George, Bohenna	1	135	785 8 0	5 16 4
Great Work	1	93	650 0 0	6 16 10
Wheal Pink	1	130	630 0 0	4 18 2
South Tolgus	1	121	623 16 6	5 1 1
West Wheal Jewel	2	154	583 15 0	3 15 9
South Wheal Fortune	1	49	545 7 0	11 2 7
South Crinnis	1	101	512 17 6	5 7 6
Wheal Mary Consols	1	123	497 12 6	4 10 10
Trevelyan	1	111	491 5 6	4 18 6
Trevelyan United	1	246	445 0 0	1 16 2
Charlestown United	1	70	442 15 6	6 17 0
Wheal Ellen	1	61	379 8 6	6 11 2
West Fowey Consols	1	60	376 0 0	6 12 9
South Wheal Fortune	1	43	308 1 6	7 1 6
Wheal Bann	1	73	251 6 0	3 18 6
Granville & St. Aubyn	1	38	238 7 6	6 15 8
Wheal Buckette	1	53	213 6 6	4 0 6
St. Ives Consols	1	26	205 10 0	7 15 1
West Trevelyan	1	58	181 8 0	3 1 6
Wheal Vyvyan	1	36	179 2 0	4 19 6
Trevelyan	1	16	154 0 0	9 12 6
Wheal Prudens	1	60	151 10 0	2 10 6
Wheal Trevelyan	1	17	144 18 6	8 10 6
Wheal Rodney	1	89	136 12 6	1 10 8
Wheal Bury	1	64	129 15 0	2 8 0
Wheal Venture	1	15	117 15 0	7 17 0
Wheal Maiden	1	24	93 0 0	3 17 6
Wheal Piesant	1	17	85 8 6	5 0 6
Wheal Jewel	1	18	82 9 0	4 11 7
North Downs	2	17	75 1 6	4 14 4
Wheal Union	1	8	75 10 0	9 7 6
Alfred Consols	1	36	68 8 0	1 16 0
Wheal Brewer	1	30	68 13 0	2 15 11
West Providence	1	9	61 13 0	6 17 0
Wheal Tryphena	1	6	51 15 0	8 19 6
Richards's Ore	1	31	45 12 6	1 9 8
East Downs	1	9	43 17 6	4 17 6
Francis's Ore	1	12	38 2 0	3 1 6
East Crinnis	1	4	31 13 0	7 18 0
Wheal Clifford	1	16	26 10 0	1 17 0
North Godolphin	1	10	26 15 0	2 13 6
East Wheal Seton	1	8	19 0 0	2 7 6
Mica Bay	1	3	16 16 6	5 5 6
Wheal Northey	1	3	15 12 0	7 16 0
Godolphin	1	6	15 3 6	3 0 6
Carlewe	1	4	8 16 0	3 4 0
Williams's Ore	1	10	8 10 0	0 17 0
Wheal Brook	1	1	6 0 0	2 10 0

The above quantity of foreign ores were from the following places:—

Tons.	Amount.	Average price.
Australia	4584	£29154 14 0
Cobre	6095	72494 11 6
Cuba	851	9986 6 0
Santiago	333	5662 19 0
Chili	201	4572 14 6
Total	11795	£181,811 0 6

And the Irish as follows:—

Berehaven	1651	£12954 11 6	£7 16 11
Knockmahon	759	5233 12 6	6 17 10
Ballymartagh	331	1259 18 0	3 16 1
Croicbane	7	181 10 0	25 18 7
Tigrony	6	173 10 0	28 15 0
Total	2754	£19,802 2 0	£7 8 9

The above several quantities of copper ores were purchased by the smelting companies as follows:—

Companies.	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	1071	£8,409 13 1	411	£4,956 5 9	2382	£13,365 18 10
Vivian & Sons	7732	40,287 12 3	3972	51,499 13 6	11704	91,780 5 9
Freeman & Co.	4661	23,933 11 11	746	10,469 2 11	5407	34,392 14 10
Greenfield & Sons	5644	27,405 5 5	2386	23,371 13 6	7930	55,776 18 11
Crown Copper Co.	241	1,440 18 1	—	—	241	1,440 18 1
Sims & Co.	5312	26,380 7 1	1633	23,855 14 5	7145	50,236 1 6
Williams & Co.	5660	53,201 17 9	3683	52,039 9 9	13923	105,241 7 6
Schneider & Co.	1210	6,108 9 11	859	15,277 11 2	2069	31,386 1 1
B. Smith	—	—	538	9,269 7 6	538	9,269 7 6
English Copper Co.	—	—	847	10,434 10 0	847	10,434 10 0
Total	36,631	£187,167 15 6	14,925	£206,206 8 6	51556	£293,374 4 0

We are preparing some more elaborate details in connection with the Swansea sales, which we shall give in our next publication.

LEAD.

In making up our returns of lead, it is necessary to observe, that we have not the same facilities for correct statistical matter as in the copper ticketings. We receive our information from various sources in the neighbourhoods of the several sales which take place at Holywell, Bagillt, Liskearl, London, and various other places, and, in many cases, on the mines. We endeavour, to the utmost of our power, to obtain correct information; but, the returns being often deficient—perhaps without the names of buyers, sometimes only the weight they purchase, without the amount, and various other discrepancies—it must be considered but an approximation; many private sales also take place, but the following will be found a tolerably correct return of the sales which have come to our knowledge:—

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
East Wheel Rose	1511	£18919 5 6	Bwlch Consols	65	£802 15 0
Lisburn Mines	704	6990 2 7	Black Craig	86	784 16 0
Mary Ann	323	5856 19 6	Belgrave	80	739 10 0
Trelawny	316	5508 10 0	Foxdale	75	763 2 6
Herodfoot	401	4571 9 6	Iron Tannay	65	674 7 6
Soginan	310	4456 11 7	Pantymwyn	60	587 0 0
Laxey	280	3932 10 0	Wheal Adams	56	550 0 0
Talargoch	300	3024 9 6	Strontian	52	522 12 0
Trehane	143	2960 12 0	Pentrey Glas	50	517 0 0
Pen-y-henblas	273	2955 6 6	Cullonroy	39	432 1 0
Deep Level	283	2893 10 0	Fregonard	18	319 7 6
Hendle	235	2827 0 0	Contra Dy	29	308 17 0
Peel	245	2335 5 0	Nantes	20	257 6 2
Tamar	105	2233 17 6	Carth Blayney	30	286 17 3
Callington	128	2196 16 0	Delfia	18	226 7 0
Douglas	205	2103 15 0	Dolgydd	18	190 0 0
Cairnmore	215	1970 0 0	Gogerdan	20	167 8 0
Newtonfowg	190	1556 12 6	Llywmales	12	138 0 0
East Tamar	139	1883 1 6	Aberdare	15	137 17 0
Newtonards	200	1855 0 0	Rhowidd	15	135 0 0
Milv	160	1772 10 0	Carch	13	134 9 6
South Australia	130	1569 0 0	Rhowidd	13	132 12 0
Macmillan	141	1439 11 0	Iron Round	10	119 0 0
Westmillar	155	1416 0 0	Cwm Erân	15	114 7 6
Jamacia	146	1358 0 0	Halkin Hall	9	91 11 6
Conliffwith	120	1231 6 0	Aberdare	7	70 10 0
Conliff	110	1194 10 0	Conliff Hall	14	31 11 0
Talacre	102	1054 16 0	Wheal Mary	14	40 15 3
Shallce	81	1045 16 9	Bagillt	2	20 15 0
Maes-y-safn	100	935 15 0	Total	8760 1/2	£105,320 16 11

Companies by whom the lead ores were purchased:—

Companies.	Tons.	Amount.
Walker, Parker, and Co.	2548	£28,868 9 6
Tamar Smelting Company	1141	16,784 18 6
Newton, Reates, and Co.	1308	13,912 8 9
Somers	708	10,328 16 0
Sims, Williams, and Co.	701	8,712 17 0
Mather and Co.	627	7,572 3 6
J. T. Treffry	347	4,329 3 6
Michell and Co.	1584	2,364 17 3
J. P. Eytton	201	2,268 5 9
Pontifex and Co.	104	1,584 12 0
Panther Company, Bristol	100	1,290 0 0
Pennell Company	184	216 9 0
By private purchases	808 1/2	£98,231 0 9
Total	8760 1/2	£105,320 16 11

TIN.

The same remarks which we made above, with respect to lead, are applicable, to a much greater extent, to the sales of tin. The following, which probably do not comprise one-tenth part of the tin raised and sold in Cornwall, are all the returns which officially come before us. It is much to be regretted that there is not a law, and one which should be kept in force, for the registration of every ton of metallic ore raised and sold in Great Britain, both English and foreign. It is the only means of giving us a clear conception of the importance of the mining interest, and a measure which is highly desirable in more respects than one:—

Mines.	Tons cwt. qr. lbs.	Amount.
Great Polgoth	186 0 0	£2837 2 9
Pollbrook	95 5 0	3103 6 2
West Wheal Jewel	28 0 0	1215 6 8
East Crowndale	27 0 0	1137 10 0
Drake Walls	25 15 0	1050 19 4
Charlestown	23 10 0	1050 13 9
Wheal Anderton	10 0 0	481 2 6
Ashburton United	9 10 12	410 10 0
Eastdown Combe	5 10 0	263 4 3
South Friendship	3 0 0	113 5 0
Wheal Bal	1 18 4	89 5 2

The following are the purchasers of the above quantity of black tin:—

Companies.	Tons cwt. qr. lbs.	Amount.
Coleman Company	100 0 0	£4295 6 3
Danubz and Co.	95 7 2	3997 6 8
Williams, Foster, and Co.	83 1 2	3610 8 11
H. J. Enthoven and Co.	77 2 24	30

ported to France and the Mediterranean takes the route described in a former Number of the *Mining Journal*—to Fiume, or the Adriatic, by the River Save.

Tobacco forwarded by Ludovica road to France, for seven years, from 1838 to 1844 inclusive—

Year.	Vienna cwts.	English lbs.
1838	62,000	7,626,000
1839	60,000	7,380,000
1840	121,000	14,833,000
1841	50,000	6,150,000
1842	78,000	9,584,000
1843	78,000	9,584,000
1844	49,000	6,027,000

Average of 7 years 71,143 8,750,589

We conclude by subjoining a statement of the chief articles of traffic sent by the Ludovica road during 10 years. From this official return, the reader can easily calculate what the trade would become were the Austrian tariff abolished, the roads improved to the scale which modern science admits, and the Hungarians, unfettered in production, allowed to shape their consumption according to their inclination and their means of payment:—

Return of goods forwarded by the Ludovica road for 10 years, from 1835 to 1844 inclusive, in Vienna cwts.—

Years.	Salt & other Gov. produce.	Grain.	Tobacco.	Oak and beech staves.	Flax, rags, and sundries.	Totals.
1835	30,000	2,700	58,900	293,500	66,820	420,920
1836	30,000	15,000	47,000	372,500	56,050	581,550
1837	82,000	243,000	24,000	223,500	45,800	618,300
1838	81,000	312,000	62,000	185,600	87,000	727,600
1839	74,000	478,000	60,000	166,600	80,000	858,000
1840	135,000	517,000	121,000	332,500	61,460	1,066,960
1841	77,000	94,000	59,000	300,600	34,900	556,500
1842	24,000	23,000	78,000	250,500	101,500	477,000
1843	39,000	150,000	78,000	282,000	149,000	698,000
1844	66,000	463,000	49,000	283,000	79,600	971,600

Original Correspondence.

INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

SIR.—The people in the north are not a little surprised to see that the Government have appointed two gentlemen to examine into the state of the collieries, who are charged then to give utterance to such suggestions as may appear to them calculated to diminish the number of accidents, which continually appal the public feeling. Already, Sir, have five separate commissions been issued since the year 1844, when Messrs. Lyell and Faraday, both highly scientific men, undertook to solve the problem as to the Haswell explosion, and to point out remedies. In accomplishing this task, they published a pamphlet containing, not only suggestions totally impracticable, but they showed themselves entirely at fault in appreciating ventilation, and the action of air in mines. The pamphlet was condemned by individuals, as also by a committee of viewers appointed by the coal owners, and the common colliers also protested against its theories. So untenable did these gentlemen find their position, that they abandoned the cause as beyond their talent. They were succeeded by Sir H. De la Beche, Mr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. W. Smyth, and others, all scientific men; but all of whom took caution from the failure of Messrs. Lyell and Faraday, for they reported that no one system could be made applicable to all positions, and that the only sensible manner in which the case could be met was by legislation, carried into effect by inspectors—such inspectors being truly practical and scientific men. Well, upon these grounds, bills were brought into Parliament by Messrs. Duncombe, Hume, Aglionby, &c., and when all was expected to be put into motion, up starts the Government to state that they want more information, notwithstanding three heavy explosions have occurred in the course of the preceding fortnight—one in the county of Durham, one in Lancashire, and another in Staffordshire—which explosions have carried off 70 poor people, besides numbers severely wounded. And who have they been pleased to appoint to this onerous task? Why, undoubtedly, two highly scientific gentlemen, Mr. Bakewell and Mr. Phillips, who, notwithstanding their eminence, certainly can bring neither practical knowledge or experience to bear upon the point. These gentlemen are armed with a long list of questions, with which they are to visit all the coal and iron mines in the kingdom, and to report, from time to time, to the Secretary of State, and they are to suggest, as they go, remedies; but, Mr. Editor, seven years would be too little time to produce such a report; and who is to be responsible in the mean time for the loss of life? Sir G. Grey admits the pressing demand for interference; then why does he set aside Sir H. De la Beche, who has taken so sensible a view of the question? and why does he trifle with the profession of coal viewers, coal owners, and their workmen, by sending persons to deal with such a serious question, who are positively unfit? I think I see the indignation which would be expressed by the captains and officers of the navy, if a pair of colliery viewers were commissioned to inquire into and suggest improvements in the build or rig of Her Majesty's men-of-war. The whole affair is a farce; but then it is a farce, the playing of which will cost the lives of hundreds of Her Majesty's subjects.

I cannot sufficiently praise your independent remarks of last week; and I trust that you will continue to denounce such devious conduct. Let Ministers boldly meet the question, and proclaim to the world that they will not interfere with the loss of life which belongs to bad systems and mismanagement, and then they will be understood, and have credit for candour; whereas this show of appealing to scientific men is a mocking to the community at large, and a gross outrage upon the poor colliers, whose lives, and the support of whose families, must thus be sacrificed to some ill-placed deference to the fears, or suspicions, of certain influential coal-owners. What the colliers require is, that their lives should be guarded by a similar arrangement as the rest of the public who travel on railways, or who work in factories, and to refuse such application is to treat with cruel disregard the petitions of these poor people.

JUSTITIA.

Durham, July 6.

BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF MINES.

SIR.—Your correspondent, Mr. Richardson, in his remarks on my observations with reference to the proposed Act for the Better Regulation of Coal Mines, states that I am labouring under misapprehension as to the intended plan for raising the income required for working the machinery of this Act. In reply to this statement, I would observe that the original bill brought forward by Messrs. Duncombe and Co., in 1847, of which I believe the present Act is a counterpart, contemplates that the expense of carrying out the same shall be defrayed by a levy of one farthing per ton on all coals raised in the United Kingdom, and that any deficiency only shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund. Now, taking the total quantity of coals raised annually at 31,000,000 tons, as estimated by Mr. Taylor in a recent number of your Journal, we have here an income of 30,000l. a year—an amount which I consider fully justified me in pronouncing such a tax to be "unduly burdensome" on the mining interests of this country; and as this method would necessarily involve an examination of the accounts of each concern, I submit that the epithet "inquisitorial" might also be justly applied. Your correspondent, in commenting on my views as to the extent of responsibility sought to be thrown upon colliery agents by the proposed bill, has omitted to state that I distinctly alluded to this in a "monetary point of view," and that I made no reference to any penal consequences resulting from neglect, which I think they ought justly to be held liable to; but I still contend that to mulct the agent in heavy damages could not be enforced in a great majority of cases, and, if enforced, such would not be even-handed justice, looking at the fair relative position, in this respect, of proprietor and agent.

I am fully aware, with your correspondent, of the great variety of systems prevailing in our widely-spread mining districts, and the almost insuperable obstacles which these present to legislation on this intricate subject, and the knowledge of these difficulties only tends to confirm me more fully in the opinion which I have already expressed, that the efforts of inspectors should be more directed to secure the adoption of sound principles of working in our mines, rather than to struggle with the hopeless task of enforcing a scrupulous uniformity in the management of comparatively unimportant details. I have observed, with much regret, the unhappy choice made by Government of mere hammer and wallet men as mine inspectors, and trust, if not too late, that some eminent practical viewer will yet be added to their number, to give confidence to the mining public, and afford a reasonable probability of their labours being followed by any valuable practical results. I am anticipating much good from Lord Wharfedale's committee, and hope the result will prove as beneficial as the House of Commons' report on the same subject in 1835, which contains a mass of most valuable evidence on all mining matters, and only wants an ap-

pendix of modern improvements such as, I trust, the Lords' report will supply, to make it the most complete text-book that can be put into the hands of every young viewer, and render it a standard of reference on all scientific and important mining questions. THE BLACK DIAMOND. Kilburn, July 4.

ON THE ACCUMULATION OF INFLAMMABLE GAS IN UNDULATIONS AND CAVITIES IN THE ROOFS OF COLLIERIES.

SIR.—Your correspondent, "D," of Newcastle-on-Tyne, leaves the facts and the immediate cause of the explosion at Hebburn the same, and he attempts to show that piping is inapplicable to take away the accumulation of gas, under any circumstances, without injuring the general ventilation. He appears to have forgotten that the main ventilating current should be always sufficient for all the requirements of the mine, to supply abundant fresh air, and to take away the foul, be it in single, double, or treble streams. There can be no object in subdividing adulterated air; what is wanted is to provide means to take away the great magazines of gas accumulating above, to avoid the air becoming so much contaminated with it. Unless the gas be conveyed away from those parts of the mine where it mostly evolves (near dykes, and other gaseous channels), and be prevented from accumulating in the upper cavities, and be removed at once to the surface, explosions will no more cease than they have done since the introduction of the safety-lamp. "D," candidly states, that "the evidence on the above catastrophe certainly represented that gas had accumulated in undulations of the mine (a common occurrence in Staffordshire); but the evidence also showed that, during many months previous, that part of the mine was quite safe (i.e., whilst nothing occurred to cause the gas to expand down to the passages); it is, therefore, reasonable to conclude, that the explosion had originated in some failure of the wanted ventilation."

"The undulations extend over a considerable area." The greater the extent of such cavities, the greater the necessity of some provision to avoid accumulation. "D," concludes that there is no remedy to the above casualties but ordinary ventilation, and that the notion of piping is totally impracticable. Your correspondent appears to have some strange notions of piping (as he calls it), and certainly, from the tenor of his observations, I do not think he has ever seen them employed in mining, for clearing the backs of old workings, and in rising to meet the sinking of shafts, &c. It is well known, that the concavities of the roof favour the accumulation of the carburetted hydrogen, and if this extends over a considerable area without means of escape, the gas remains constantly floating above the circulating stream, and on the slightest check in the ventilation, or depression of the atmosphere, it expands and descends in large volumes, and contaminates the air in the passages and workings, more especially towards the upcast shaft, and thus lead to perpetual danger of explosion. A fiery colliery, having such recesses, and particularly when the upper concavity extends over a considerable space, should not be so entirely dependent on the uniformity and intensity of the ordinary ventilating stream. The extra ventilation required should be applied more with the view of avoiding such accumulations than simply to increase the intensity of the current. The greater the intensity of the current necessary to keep the workings free from the effects of the inflammable gas the greater the danger, and the less time allowed for escaping, in case of slight interruptions in the mechanical ventilation. In the effective and simple mode of ventilation—viz.: by means of dry upcast shafts, with chimneys, &c. (proportional to the extent of the excavations)—there can be but little danger, excepting from the accumulation of the light gas in the stagnant recesses, the latter are of sufficient importance to demand more effective means of abstraction than now adopted, and should be totally independent of the ordinary current. "D's" "principles of practical philosophy" must sound strange to a Newcastle viewer, accustomed to the splitting of the fresh air, and the separation of the foul air. His objections are somewhat similar to those made formerly against the system of subdividing the currents, from the supposed impossibility of regulating and guiding such currents, in such a manner as to prevent the stream connected with the shortest route to the upcast shaft from robbing the other currents. Not only pipes with pneumatic tubes have been employed to keep the upper cavities clear, from time almost immemorial, but also boring down to the higher cavity, so as to allow the lighter gas to escape at once to the surface, has been frequently done, with immense advantage. There are many coal fields, and especially in Staffordshire, that could be constantly drained from their lighter gas by such means, and without taking away more air from the ordinary current than what is due to that special object. It is to this division of ventilation that the improved auxiliary powers should be applied.

The northern viewers have long ago found out the great importance of damping up, and piping away blowers, &c., as well as the splitting system. What is wanted now is, to carry out this plan to a still greater degree of perfection. All improvements, short of scouring out the old workings and upper cavities, so as to keep them constantly free from accumulations of the gas, will not prevent explosions occasionally taking place in the best regulated fiery colliery. The use of the safety-lamp has not been confined to its legitimate purposes, but has been, and is now, employed to work inflammable collieries without proper ventilation. The steam and pneumatic ventilators will enable managers to dispense with so many upcast shafts, by increasing the intensity of the current, and thus workings will be carried on to a disproportional area, the slightest check on which would be of serious consequence—hence the poor collier will be exposed to a much greater danger than when the simpler method is efficiently employed. The ordinary ventilating current should not only be equal, but in excess of the requirements of the mine, at all seasons. It matters not whether it be applied in a single column, or split into different streams for separate purposes, forcing out the gas horizontally through pipes, or vertically through borer holes, or even up gas shafts, it is no consequence, provided each are regulated to their respective quantum of air to effect their different objects.

Had coal viewers been influenced by the objections, and the estimates made by the opponents to the splitting air system, it would not have been adopted. Although the piping may not be suitable to the Hebburn undulations, and possibly be too expensive, yet it must not be said that it cannot be effected. If a cheaper and more effectual means can be introduced, by boring, or any other method, so much the better. How very satisfactory it would be to the poor collier of a fiery colliery to know that his greatest enemy is no longer allowed to concentrate in his neighbourhood—that the inflammable gas as it exudes, instead of remaining as a fiery cloud above him, is drawn by pipes, borer holes, or gas shafts, from the higher cavity to surface magazines, away from danger. If the great expense attending the crossings, turnings, and twistings, almost ad infinitum, in the splitting system is so well repaid, surely better means of abstracting the lighter gas deserve consideration, when the locality of the gas is known, and when piping, or deep boring, can be easily effected.

London, July 4.

EVAN HOPKINS.

THE EXPLOSION AT FRIARY COLLIERY, IN THE PARISH OF TIPTON.

SIR.—Through the medium of your Journal, as the representative of the mining interests of the kingdom, I beg to offer a few remarks concerning the awful colliery explosion which has so recently occurred in this neighbourhood. After an event like the present has taken place, public sympathy is very properly awakened towards the helpless sufferers, the bereaved widows and orphan children; and a great deal is done by the hand of charity towards alleviating their sufferings. But as prevention is in every instance better than cure, it is highly desirable to have knowledge disseminated, in order that efficient means may be adopted to prevent similar catastrophes. As a step in advance towards this desideratum, I would, in the first place, respectfully suggest to all whom it may concern, the propriety of there being established forthwith, on a liberal basis, in some central part of the South Staffordshire mining district, an institution of mining bailiffs, to hold periodical meetings for the discussion of ventilation, and other mining subjects, and to have in connection with it a class for the study of those sciences which are capable of application to mining engineering. These meetings, I am of opinion, would be productive of happy results, and do much towards the removal of that intolerable spirit of exclusiveness which prevails among what may be called the mining world in this district—a system which appears to aim at not letting the "left hand know what the right hand does." I have some recollection of having heard it said that Mr. Gibbons, in his work on *Mine Ventilation*, recommended the formation of an institution, or college of mining engineers, in this district; but, as I never saw his work, I am not prepared to speak positively on this point.

In the Report of the South Shields Committee, the scientific education of mining engineers is strongly recommended; and if the bill passes for appointing Government inspectors of collieries, who, by the way, should ne-

cessarily be men who unite to scientific attainments a practical acquaintance with the difficulties of mining operations, I would further suggest the propriety of correct plans and sections of all thick coal workings being laid before them, showing the extent of the coal worked out, all the work open, with the mode of ventilating it, and the remaining portion of the mine mapped out in the manner it is intended to be worked and ventilated. Sometimes from faults, and other unforeseen difficulties throwing in, a modification of the proposed plan of future workings would, of course, become necessary.

The blame of this explosion is attributed to the carelessness of the doggy; but if the side of work where it took place had been free from sulphur, let the doggy, or any other man, be never so careless, the accident which plunged these poor fellows into the presence of their Maker, without warning or preparation, would not have happened. It is matter of notoriety that, while the other work in the pit was free from sulphur, or carburetted hydrogen, the side of work where the fire took place was not so, probably owing to its proximity to the fault. The air-heading, notwithstanding, was kept well up with the face of work; but it is self-evident that there was not a sufficient current of air emitted along this heading to carry off the accumulations of explosive gases. While on this subject, it may be well to draw attention to the utility of employing a passage, about 3 ft. wide, and 2 ft. 6 in. high, to convey all the atmospheric air passed down a shaft 7 ft. in diameter. In one case, we have an area of 7 ft. 6 in.; and in the other, an area of 38 ft. 6 in. nearly—showing a narrow swallow and a wide mouth, and presenting truly an anomalous state of things; but this being the usual method of ventilating thick coal mines in this district, it would be manifestly most unfair to charge the ground bailiff with culpable neglect.

Indeed, from the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest, it appears he is a man, according to existing notions, duly qualified for his business; and if the deceased Thomas Pritchard had exercised ordinary judgement and caution, this dreadful accident might, probably, have been avoided. As good, however, sometimes comes out of evil—if this affair, lamentable though it be, should lead to the adoption of a new and better system, it will be the less to be deplored. And if it be possible to prevent the recurrence of these awful visitations by making use of gate roads, instead of the present air heading, for purposes of ventilation—or, where this is impracticable, by having the air heading driven of larger dimensions, and at the drawing shaft rarefying the air by means of a fire—by appointing a competent sub-bailiff at every thick coal pit, whose duty it shall be to attend to the ventilation, or by some other adequate means, I unhesitatingly say such means ought to be made use of, regardless of expense. Pounds, shillings, and pence, ought to be no consideration where human life is concerned. But even on economical grounds, it is demonstrable that a comparatively inexpensive system which prevented explosions, must of necessity be a great saving to coal-masters. The loss entailed upon a concern, by an event like this, is of a magnitude few people are aware of who are unacquainted with colliery expenses.

In conclusion, allow me to add one more suggestion. If, after exhausting science and mechanical contrivances, it be found impossible in particular localities to conquer these deleterious gases, safety-lamps should, in those places, despite the inconvenience, be invariably substituted for naked candles. This precaution would effectually guard against accidents from explosion.—REUBEN FARLEY: Great-bridge, West Bromwich, July 4.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

SIR.—Your correspondent from Birmingham, under date 22d June, has favoured your readers with a singularly involved communication. He seems to think Mr. Gurney is sufficiently "patronised," and, by implication, leads us to infer above the merits of the plan proposed by him, for Mr. Struvé's patent machine "deserves to be ranked first." As to the "patronage" awarded to Mr. Gurney, it is simply that compelled by the force of public opinion, and, therefore, comes with a questionable grace. Your correspondent seems to forget that Mr. Gurney's plan was eliminated very many years ago, and was proposed to the Commons' Committee on Accidents in Coal Mines as far back as 1835, so there has been ample time for consideration! The public has been at length aroused from its lethargy to a sense of duty, and it is truly high time the waters should "be troubled." I am confident Mr. Gurney's plan is infinitely superior to all others, and stands alone in its pre-eminence. A new method of working the coal-field is also a desideratum of inestimable value, and I trust will not be overlooked in the pending inquiry. Safety-lamps are a very secondary and subsidiary affair, though necessary for exploration and contingency. I hail, too, Messrs. Foudrinier's invention with the highest delight. I trust they will reap in this enterprise of their ingenuity the pecuniary emolument so rudely denied them by the Russian Government, in reference to their vast improvement in the machinery for the manufacture of paper. I am glad Lord Londonderry has declined being put on Lord Wharfedale's committee, and trust no sinister influence will be allowed to operate in the ensuing inquiry; and Mr. John Buddle, too, is dead and gone. After all, my fears far outwit my hopes.—J. MURRAY: Portland-place, Hull, July 2.

ANTHRACITE COAL—COMPOSITION FUELS.

SIR.—Since the introduction of railways, the preparation of coke has become a manufacture of great importance, while the numerous patents and proposed improvements seem to indicate that some better system of coking is required. I am interested in the production of a solid carbonaceous fuel, free from smoke; and having noticed the dissertations upon the properties of anthracite coal, and the modes of using it, which have appeared in the *Mining Journal*, of which I am a constant reader, I determined to satisfy myself by visiting the district, and making personal enquiry as to the extent, supply, and quality of this peculiar fuel. Your correspondent, Mr. Leighton, long the great advocate for the use of anthracite, seems to have deserted his colours, or he has become sensible of his erroneous estimate of the value of the beds of anthracite coal. That there are some seams of extraordinarily fine coal cannot be disputed, but the quantity worked, or capable of being worked, is barely sufficient to supply the demand for drying malt and hops, the purpose to which this fuel has been applied for many years; any tolerable quantity being available for steam navigation is quite out of the question. The generality of the seams, or veins, as they term them in Wales, which I saw chiefly used in the country, produce very inferior coal—some much impregnated with earthy impurities, others highly sulphurous. I recollect the latter being noticed a few months since in the *Mining Journal*, which was allowed to pass without comment, rather to my surprise at the time. I find in the iron-works they use nothing but the most inferior coal for smelting in the blast-furnace, and this not with a view to save the best for shipping, but the workmen told me they could not use it; for what reason they did not seem aware. There seems to be great difficulty and uncertainty in working iron furnaces with anthracite coal, and the produce very small—the weekly make of good-sized furnaces not averaging more than 50 tons. A paragraph appeared in the local papers a few weeks since, which was copied into the *Mining Journal*, stating that 102 tons of pig-iron had been produced from a small furnace at the Gwendraeth Works in one week. Upon enquiry in the neighbourhood, I learnt that since then the furnace has been working very badly, and although it does generally yield more iron than other furnaces working with anthracite, there is great variation both in quantity and quality. I was told by a miner that they were working nothing but the very best ironstone, or mine, as he called it, which may account for the extra make. It appears strange to me that they should not use also the best coal. My object in writing this is to elicit information from your correspondents upon this, and some other points relating to anthracite coal, coke, and composition fuels, to which my attention has been directed, and upon which I feel at a loss. In all the coal in the counties of Glamorgan and Carmarthen, pyrites, more or less, may be found; while in Pembrokehire (unquestionably the same species of coal) there is none, and the latter possesses a vitreous character—so much so, that two pieces of coal struck together sound like metal; but in the other this is wanting, excepting to a very slight degree in a few of the very finest specimens. I have been shown a block of fuel made of ground anthracite and tar, compressed and roasted. Is there any object in this, further than forming the coal into a square block? I have seen, too, a small specimen of compressed coke. I shall feel greatly obliged to any of your correspondents who can furnish information upon this subject. If the small of the best seams of coal in the north of England can be coked to prevent smoke, compressed to the density of anthracite, and formed into square blocks to economise stowage, provided this can be done cheaply, the *ne plus ultra* has, in my opinion, been attained.—CARBON: Carmarthen, July 2.

SIR,—In your last week's Journal I observe a specification of a patent granted to Mr. Low, of Dalston, for improvements in smelting copper. The specification does not state very plainly in what the improvements consist. For a long period, both in Swansea and elsewhere, apertures to admit the atmospheric air at the bridge, and on the sides of the furnace, have been in general use for the purposes he mentions. The roasters are all constructed on this plan, and in many cases it has been used in the metal furnaces. Probably, had a diagram been published with Mr. Low's specification, something new might have been discovered; but from his description, I can conjecture it is nothing but a slight modification of the present system.—GERMANICUS: the 2nd.

SIR,—Mr. MERRY's letter, in your last but one, was left unanswered, as requiring but little comment from me; and supposing that something more might appear in your next on the same subject.

With respect to Mr. MERRY's pretty and appropriate blowpipe experiments, I do not remember that mine differed from them, so far as they went; and think my report, of those on the sulphurets, contained all of the results that can elucidate our subject, at least in its present stage, so that he seems to owe me no answer on this score. With respect to *pure* copper, it would be interesting, and much to the purpose, if he, who is so well situated, would enumerate the purposes for which copper is used or required in a state of purity. He will, doubtless, agree with me, that it is uneconomical to purify out alloys, for the purpose of adding them again; especially as it is not easy to reproduce so equable and intimate an union, as that produced by passing together through the consecutive operations of smelting; and that it is more reasonable, if practicable, to have the means of controlling, or at least distinguishing, what alloys the refined copper contains, so as to appropriate each quality to its fittest purpose.

"GERMANICUS" will hardly expect me to retain the same lively interest in this business, as before my offers had been so coldly received: nevertheless, I am still not disposed to recede from my share of it (laboratory and theoretical), if duly called on by answers to some of my previous questions. No secrets were asked; on the contrary, some references, or means of verification, beyond the mere anonymous signatures, would be desirable, where the answers might appear of a doubtful or improbable character. And if a disposition is manifested to pursue the discussion heartily, I shall have pleasure in arranging the questions systematically, though not in occupying your valuable columns with long letters to no practical purpose. — J. PRIDEAUX: *Plymouth, July 4.*

Sir,—I was much pleased to see that some party has broken silence respecting the practice of the engine-drivers "husbanding the steam," as it is termed, in order to be able to ascend the inclines on this line. I have examined the engine which exploded since the accident, and am convinced the pressure employed in the boiler must have been great indeed. Unless the directors insist on some safer mode of assisting the trains up these inclines, I fear, from continuous overstraining the boilers, it will soon be dangerous to travel on the line. It already often happens that trains come to a dead stop on the inclines, and the guards are obliged to put the brakes on, to prevent them running back. I really think it would be worth the attention of Messrs. Clarke and Varley, or Cunningham and Carter, to make an offer to lay down their atmospheric apparatus, and charge a sum per mile for drawing the trains up these inclines. From a mere eye survey, it is evident that a sad mistake has been made by the "eminent," and that a line with much better gradients could have been made. As it is, however, it must be made the most of; and I think the directors, will do well to consider the desirability of taking some better plan into consideration, than encouraging the "husbanding the steam," which is always dangerous, and ruinously destructive of the boilers.

Plymouth, July 5. C. E.

SIR,—In consequence of the liberal prices which have been given to contractors for the construction of railways, no efforts have been made to economise the expenditure of either labour or materials; on the contrary, the tendency of large and certain profits has been to induce an increased and increasing consumption of them both; not that the wages have been augmented, but the construction has been overloaded with purely ornamental and useless works, and greater attention has been bestowed on mere outside appearance than is at all requisite, or in the slightest degree ministers to the efficiency of the railway. This fiscal attention to the ornamental has absorbed a large amount of capital, which might have been saved, without at all diminishing the real utility of the works. It is intruded into every department, and into small as well as into great works—from the coping of a culvert to the entrance of a tunnel—earth, stone, wood, and iron are all subjected to the imposition of the finish, or polish, which is imparted to them by the gold-dust extracted from the shareholders. The folly of this practice is apparent, when it is recollected that the great speed with which travellers pass along the line prevents them from seeing, much less from appreciating, these fine works of art.

The monstrous lions which are to be erected at each end of the Britannia-bridge may be in very good taste, but will be most certainly of no earthly use, save to show the cleverness of the directors in raising and uselessly expending money, when their shares are quoted at upwards of 60 per cent. discount! There are some people, for such is the diversity of tastes, who think that these pretty *couchant* lions might well have been spared, and that the bold grandeur of the design will suffer by "squatting" these great brutes at each end of the tube. The board is evidently well versed in the *Pilgrim's Progress*, for the idea has, doubtless, been derived from the lions which guarded "the approaches" to the palace "Beautiful," so graphically described by John Bunyan. Be this as it may; it is to be regretted that such abortive attempts to decorate that which, when "undorned, is adorned the most," should be made, without first consulting the shareholders. Looking at the circumstances of this company, it is very difficult even to imagine a justification for such pure and unmitigated extravagance; for we may depend upon it the mere cost of "the lions" will be but a trifle as compared with that of all the accessories, and that the "sum total" of all these gingerbread decorations will startle even a committee of investigation.

This is only one instance, on one line of railway, numerous others could be cited were it needful; but the fact of an immense capital having been expended in useless works of this description is too notorious to be disproved, and it is equally certain that a large annual expenditure is incurred in the maintenance and repairs of these decorative and useless works. Had the meetings of the board been accessible to the proprietors, as recommended in the last communication, or even had an honest estimate of these works been submitted to a general meeting of the shareholders for their approval, such mischievous extravagance would have been checked, if not totally prevented. Were it rendered obligatory on the directors to submit a detailed estimate of all the works proposed to be executed in the ensuing six months at each half-yearly meeting, and a sum of money were voted to them for the purposes required and explained, and no expenditure allowed but what had been thus sanctioned by the shareholders, there is little doubt but that a radical reform, both in this and in other respects, would be speedily effected.

Under the existing order of things, the shareholders are rarely consulted as to the expediency of spending their money in this or that way; but are invariably called into council when it is all gone, and means are to be devised how to get more. The accounts, statements, and explanations, usually given as to the expenditure of millions of pounds, are so brief and general, as to defy all efforts of reasonable investigation. In fact, they are so stated as purposely to avoid giving the cost of any given work, nor do they distinguish between the payments for contract work, and those for charges extra of contract—in short, no facts are given in such detail as to enable the shareholders effectually to check them, or arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, as to the conduct of the board in the administration of their affairs.

The present enormous cost of railways cannot be accounted for by any increase in the prices of labour and materials; and though it may be partially attributed to extravagance in preliminary and parliamentary expenditure, yet there remains much which is enveloped in mystery, and for which it is difficult to assign anything like a probable cause. The legitimate conclusion deducible from such a system is, that there is a motive for this concealment, and suspicions are engendered, which deteriorate the value of railway property in the estimation of the public. It is, therefore, very evident that the whole system needs renovation; and the sooner and the more thoroughly this is effected, the better it will be for those whose

interests are now needlessly jeopardised by its continuance. Whether the remedies proposed in these papers, or some other more efficient plans be adopted, rests with the shareholders. They must depend on their own exertions; for they may depend on it they will receive no help from the directors, who appear to be quite content with things as they are, and who will, therefore, stoutly—but it is to be hoped, vainly—endeavour to defeat every attempt to limit their all but irresponsible power over the purses of their constituents. "The pressure from without" must be irresistible and persevering, keeping steadily in view the great object to be obtained, disregarding the obstacles and obloquy which may have to be encountered, and be satisfied with no compromise, or anything short of a complete reformation. With the accomplishment of such an object, the confidence of the public would be regained, dividends would reappear or be increased, and the prosperity of railways would be essentially propitiated and secured.—F. G. S.: July 3.

" Hang out our banners on the outward walls ;
The cry is still—they come."

SIR,—We have much pleasure in assuring you, Mr. Editor, that so far from taking in ill part the short admonitory note appended by you to a communication from another of your correspondents, in last week's Journal, who has adopted the signature of "VERBUM SAT," we are really constrained to admire your partiality for free discussion, and accept the "gentle expostulation" as it is meant. "A word to the wise" is said to be "enough," and in adopting the compliment implied in your correspondent's signature, we have yet to crave your indulgence for, and call your attention to, our peculiar position at this moment, resembling somewhat a target set up to be shot at, and lucky, of course, will be the toxophilote who hits the bull's eye, which we conceive has not yet been done. Surely a great question like that of comparing one species of investment with another, in which millions of capital are concerned, is not to be considered as settled, if it so happens that a single item of detail may be erroneous—such, for instance, as that the *Great Western* traffic has lost the Bristol and Exeter since the expiry of the lease of the latter, the tables stating the said traffic, even up to last week, still showing an increase of mileage in 1849 over 1848, and a considerable decrease of returns on the mileage stated. The real question stands thus: Is it, or is it not, true that the *Great Western* were working, on the 9th June last, 230 miles of railway, and 206 miles only in 1848; whilst the returns are less this year than last, as between the figures 18,061*l.* and 20,551*l.* This is precisely what the railway traffic table of the week ending 9th June tells us; and if there be any error, or discrepancy in that statement, the fault be in the table, and not upon us. Our mode of looking at these figures is to treat the difference as *loss*, and to multiply the weekly difference by 52, to show an annual depreciation. Our old friend, "AN ENGINEER," will not, we are aware, suffer it to be so set down; but pours the balm of consolation into a shareholder's ear, by contending that depreciation is not loss, because it may be regained sooner or later. Let us now see how a more comprehensive view of the traffic table—viz.: taking all the railways together, English, Scotch, and Irish—will assist in a solution of the difficulty; and we consider we start fair as regards the *GREAT WESTERN*, since this week, for the first time, do the tables, as published in the *Times*, give the *real mileage* worked by that line at 278 miles in 1848, and 230 miles in 1849; and a return for the said week of about 2800*l.* less than in 1848, showing (approximately) neither increase nor loss upon the traffic of this year as compared with last. The aggregate question will, according to our data, stand as follows:—

Miles of railway worked in June, 1849..	4659	Receipts last week in June ..	£219,948
Ditto ditto 1848..	3768	Ditto 1848..	201,693
Increase of receipts for the week			
			£18,255
Average earnings of all the railways per mile			£46
More worked in 1849 than in 1848			900 Miles.
Difference in money per week			£41,400
Multiplied by			52

Here is a depreciation in railway receipts in one year of upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, attributable, no doubt, to several causes, but amongst which are the growing dislike to railway travelling and depression in trade, chiefly owing to railway speculations. It remains to be seen how far time may modify or aggravate either cause of loss. A greater evil, and one for which every management is responsible, is that which we have already (in previous discussions) pointed out—the continued working of unprofitable branches and extensions; and as, sooner or later, the truth of our position in this respect must be shown—vide report of an Eastern Counties meeting, on 29th inst., where “Mr Box said he held in his hand a statement circulated by one of the Eastern Counties directors, which showed that the company were losing 39,000*l.* a year by the *Norfolk line*! that the receipts on it during the last year were said to be 117,728*l.*; the expenditure for working 700*l.* per mile; whilst interest on guaranteed shares, loans, and other fixed charges, made the total expenditure 157,595*l.*—showing a dead loss of 39,831*l.*” A counter statement was put forward on the authority of Mr. Peto (a contractor); but unsupported by figures.

Another item in the catalogue of railway evils occurs in the letter of a correspondent of the *Times* of Saturday. It relates to the SOUTH DEVON, who thus sums up the details of the late smash of a luggage train (to say nothing of the loss of life on the occasion)—“I am satisfied that whilst the line remains in its present state, with its steep gradients, many of them 1 in 40, so long will it be liable to accidents similar to the one just related, and completely prevent the possibility of working at a profit, on account of the heavy expense they must incur for tractive power, by the rapid wear and destruction of their engines.” Now, if this writer be near the mark in asserting that “*whilst the line remains in its present state, it cannot be worked at a profit*,” it behoves the shareholders either to put it to rights by reducing the gradients, *coute qui coute*, or abandoning it. In the olden times Plymouth was 37 miles from Exeter. It is now, by rail, 53; time by the latter, 3 hours; by the former (a mail coach and four horses), about 4 hours. One hour gained on the journey, and the shareholders’ interest in the line worth nothing—besides the risk to vested interests of centuries standing, which we need not enumerate. The line, however, is a pleasant one enough—there is something to see, and that is the sea itself; and, but for the fatal errors of the gradients and the atmospheric, might pay a dividend of 2 or 3 per cent.—all that could be expected on a double-line wide gauge in Devon and Cornwall, under the most favourable circumstances of construction and traffic.

We will not trouble your readers, Mr. Editor, with more remarks on RAILS this week, but hope "VERBUM SAT" will allow there is an absence of severity in our present statements, even should preceding ones, in his estimation, be chargeable with that unamiable quality, which we by no means admit; and we beg to say we are quite open to conviction on any points on which we may have inadvertently fallen into error.

Mining interests, at the moment, it must be confessed, are suffering much depression, and shares are correspondingly affected in value; but the most caution is now necessary in making investments in dividend-paying mines; not because an individual concern may be producing, or likely to produce, less ore than it did six months since, but because the ore market is seriously operated upon by the combined causes of monopoly and want of demand for metals; and until the first is broken into by some other equally powerful combination of capital, and the second ameliorated by the restoration of tranquillity on the continent, and the opening of the usual channels for exports, serious gloom will hang over the adventurer, who sees the ores coming up from their dark abysses, to be sold at a reduction of 30 to 40 per cent. A fall in the value of this class of shares, is, therefore perfectly natural, easily to be accounted for, and must happen: whilst every other class of shares (and in our category we consider them to consist of four) there will be that apathy shown towards them, which sympathetic causes alone must produce. In the meantime, in the lottery of mining the prizes will turn up as usual, and all legitimate undertakings may be confidently persevered in, with the certainty that such of them as are destined to be raised into the first class (or dividends) will find in time a much more encouraging state of markets established, since we have no fears of any greatly lengthened or permanent depression in any item of our home industry not likely to be interfered with by substitutes. Our metals and mines are as "old as the hills," and further, in the diction of Sir Charles Coldstream, are never likely to become "superannuated."—*London, July 6.*

SIR,—There are various means of extinguishing fires in chimneys besides the one referred to in your reply to "An Enquirer." By throwing

quantities of water at intervals on the live coals in the grate, a sufficient body of steam will rush up the chimney to extinguish the ignited soot; or carbonic acid gas may be generated for the purpose, by pouring sulphuric acid on powdered chalk, contained in a heated vessel on the fire; or hydrochloric acid gas (muriatic acid gas) may be substituted by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt in a similar vessel. Any of these means may be effectually employed in the extinction of a chimney on fire.

Sir,—I have assigned to *filters* their proper and legitimate province—namely, that of a *mechanical* adjunct which separates the *grosser* impurities, and leaves the more *subtile*, and hence more dangerous, ingredients in water to percolate unchanged, such as the more minute and recondite organisms of animal and vegetable being; while the chemical combination of earthy or other matters escapes intact, and passes through without the shadow of a change. Over chemical combinations and chemical solutions no filter whatever can have any power; a filter is a mere *mechanical* affair—a *separatory* machine—and is thus only available *mechanically*, *pro tanto*, and that in the ratio of the diameter of its orifices, as determined by the micrometer.

In my last communication, I stated that cholera had more to do with impure and unwholesome water than was generally imagined. The attendant phenomena during its ravages in Glasgow were remarkably confirmatory of my remarks; where the water was good, the disease was all but unknown; while it manifested its utmost malignity where the water was bad. That explosions in steam boilers are, in the majority of cases, dependent on calcareous depositions, is to my mind as palpable as any demonstration in Euclid; and it is equally clear to my simple understanding that any assumed prophylactic, merely cast into the boiler, can possess, at least, but a very questionable merit. But as the water is entirely freed from all calcareous impregnations whatever by Mr. Horsley's process, no incrustations can, by possibility, be formed. The value of the benefit, as it tells its own tale, requires, therefore, no advocacy from me. Moreover, the remedy is sometimes worse than the disease—too clearly manifest in Dr. Ritterband's process, which however, made no provision at all for the more serious evil of water containing, in solution, *sulphate of lime*. J. MURRAY.

Sir,—In your nultimate Number, there was a paragraph in reference to the diamond and the lapidary. These observations seem to me remarkable for their unaccountable mistakes. I am assured, on good authority, that the best diamond cutters in the world are to be found among the lapidaries of London; and that many diamonds of good size, after having been cut and polished at the diamond mill of Amsterdam, have been recut and polished in London. You will remember that the famous Pitt diamond, now among the jewels of France, was cut and polished in London; and the Nassuck diamond, purchased by the late Marquis of Westminster, was, some time ago, extremely improved in symmetry and beauty by being remodelled in form, and cut and polished by Messrs. Mortimer and Storr; I believe, indeed, they were aided by a person sent for from the diamond mill at Amsterdam.

J. MURRAY.

SIR,—Among your "Notices to Correspondents," in your last Number, is one respecting the restoration of illegible MSS. During the premiership of Mr. Canning, the late Dr. Prattinton, of Bewdley, procured me some illegible fragments on vellum from the Record Office. I succeeded in restoring the MS. by first steeping the vellum in a solution of chlorate of potassa, and when subsequently dried, immersing the fragments in tincture of galls, or hydrocytrate of potassa. The restored characters were black in the former, and blue in the latter case. J. MURRAY.

Portland-place, Hull, July 2.

[Specification of patent granted to John Mitchell, chemist, Henry Alderson, civil engineer, and Thomas Warriner, farmer, of Lyon's Wharf, Upper Fore-street, Lambeth, for improvements in smelting copper.]

This invention of improvements in the smelting of copper, consists in treating the various sulphurets, carbonates, and oxides of copper, whether alone or combined together, or combined with the sulphates or oxides of iron. In commencing the specification of this invention, the patentees state that, in the ordinary process of smelting copper, the ore is submitted to various alternate roastings and fusions, in order to expel the sulphur therefrom in the form of sulphurous acid—the iron being separated in the form of oxide of iron, but that such process is attended with many disadvantages; it being found that the sulphur does not always pass off in the form of sulphurous acid, but frequently becomes sulphuric acid, uniting and forming a sulphate, which can only be got rid of by repeatedly treating the ores. Moreover, if lime, baryta, strontia, or magnesia, especially the latter, be present, still further difficulty will occur in the smelting process. Now, by the adoption of the invention of the present patentees, the smelting will be carried on with fewer operations, and in a more satisfactory manner than heretofore. In smelting copper, according to the ordinary manner, the expulsion of the sulphur, &c., and the reduction of the ore, are effected progressively and at the same time; this the present patentees propose to effect by distinct operations. In consequence of the frequent occurrence of lime, baryta, strontia, and magnesia, particularly the latter, either in a caustic state, or the state of sulphate, the patentees divide all the ores, or substances, into two classes, viz:—

Class 1.—Those not containing lime, baryta, strontia, or magnesia, whether in a caustic state or a state of sulphate; and *Class 2*, those containing lime, baryta, strontia, or magnesia, either in a caustic state or the state of sulphate. These classes they subdivide into two orders—namely: *Order 1.* Ores containing less than 25 per cent. of copper. *Order 2.* Ores containing more than 25 per cent. of copper. The process adopted with each of these orders remains the same.

Process No. 1, adapted with regard to ores of Class 1: The ore is to be placed in a reverberatory furnace, known as a "calciner" (Sheffield's patent preferred), and well stirred both at the ends and sides, in order to allow the access of the atmospheric air thereto, and not allowed to agglutinate; this point must be carefully attended to. When the process is accomplished, which may be known by the substances no longer emitting a sulphurous smell, the same to be submitted to the reducing process hereafter mentioned.

Process No. 2, adopted for ores of Class 2: The same process is to be pursued as regards Class 1; but before submitting the ores, or substances, to the reducing process, the same are to be placed in a tank provided with a false bottom, and after being well washed therein, the refuse is to be drawn off, and the reducing process may be commenced.

Reducing Process.—To the ores thus prepared, sand is to be added in proportion to the oxide of iron contained; and after adding the sand, or slag, coal, or other carbonaceous matter, is to be mixed therewith, and the process can be carried through, stirring the mixture about for some time. Having described the nature of their invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, in compliance with the terms of the Letters Patent, the inventors state to the effect that they claim, under the said Letters Patent, the exclusive property in the invention of improvements in smelting copper, comprised in the processes set forth and described.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount advertised for the present month is 2,555,212*l.* of which 250,000*l.* is for foreign companies. In the corresponding month of last year the amount was 4,077,246*l.*

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—A series of interesting experiments have just been concluded at the Birmingham Water-Works, relative to the strength of gutta percha tubing, with a view to its applicability for the conveyance of water. The experiments were made, under the direction of Mr. H. Rofe, engineer, upon tubes of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, of gutta percha. These were attached to the iron main, and subjected for two months to a pressure of 200 ft. head of water, without being in the slightest degree deteriorated. In order to ascertain, if possible, the maximum strength of the tubes, they were connected with the water company's hydraulic proofing pump, the regular load of which is 250 lbs. on the square inch. At this point they were unaffected, and the pump was worked up to 337 lbs., but, to the astonishment of every one, the tubes still remained perfect. It was then proposed to work the pump up to 500; but it was found that the lever of the valve would bear no more weight. The utmost power of the hydraulic pump could not burst the tubes. The gutta percha being slightly elastic, allowed the tubes to become a little expanded by the extraordinary pressure which was applied, but on its withdrawal they resumed their former size.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

The following petition has been forwarded to Lord Wharncliffe:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE FOR ENQUIRING INTO THE CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

The humble Petition of the Underground Miners of Durham and Northumberland.

SHOWETH, That your petitioners have learnt with much satisfaction, that your Lordship's House have appointed a committee to enquire into the Causes of Accidents in Mines, as your petitioners and their fellow-workmen are perpetually exposed to such fearful accidents.

And your petitioners believing that your Lordship's Committee are anxious to acquire the most exact knowledge of the practical working and condition of the mines, the most exact manner of which arrangements, your petitioners are convinced frequently lead to these unfortunate calamities.

Your petitioners would, therefore, respectfully tender to your Lordships, such evidence by some of their body, as will demonstrate to your Lordships, the condition and exposure of your petitioners in their dangerous profession.

Trusting that your Lordships, in justice to your petitioners, will accede to this prayer, for an examination of some of their body before your Lordships' Committee.

And your petitioners will for ever pray, &c.

ACCIDENTS.

The Colliery Explosion at Dudley.—The inquest on the sufferers by this unfortunate explosion was held at the Dudley Police Court, after the examination of several witnesses was adjourned, to give time for some competent persons, appointed by the jury, to inspect the mine—it having been previously placed in the same state as it was prior to the explosion; this will enable them to form an opinion as to the means provided for efficient ventilation.—The following declaration was made by Eliza Judson, before the magistrates, on the 28th June:—“On Tuesday morning last, a little before seven o'clock, I tried the lamp first, in the outside stall, next the ‘faul.’ I found a deal of sulphur; I said to Thomas Pritchard, there was a good deal of sulphur, and it was very white. Pritchard said, I suppose it is in consequence of the spout being not made close; and he (Thos. Pritchard) said that he (Judson) had better go and see if it was made close; we both went back to the spout, and found some air blowing over the top of the dam. Pritchard unscrewed the lamp, lighted his candle, put out the lamp, and then went to the dam and looked at it, and then turned round to come away, and then it fired; it was in the spout when he unscrewed it, and there was a good deal of air blowing over the top of the dam. He was 4 or 5 feet inside the spout when it fired. Jacob Smith was ordered to make and stop the spout, on Saturday; he had not made it secure. It was Pritchard's duty to see that the dams were properly made up, and he ordered Jacob Smith to do it. Pritchard told me that he ordered Jacob Smith to do so on the Saturday; this he told me on Tuesday morning. I did not hear Pritchard tell Jacob Smith myself. When the lamp was unscrewed, and the candle lighted, I considered the spout clear and safe, by the pure air being there. I should say six or seven minutes after the lamp was unscrewed it fired. The lads were brushing in the hewing in the inside stall, in that part of the pit, and I should not find any sulphur there, but the lamp at the back of the hewing, and no sulphur.” (Here dependent because so faint, and suffering so dreadfully, fainting away several times, exclaimed:—“Oh, Martha! I must die—I cannot live—take me out of this room, or I shall be dead.”)

Twibach.—Three poor fellows were dreadfully burned by an explosion in one of the Moria pits; another, Richard Williams, was driven from his heading by the current right out (although at a distance of full 90 yards from the place it ignited), and falling to the bottom of the pit, was literally smashed to pieces. It was a painful sight to witness his flesh and bones brought to the pit's mouth in a bucket. The air was noticed to have been very deficient for some days.

Yatigera Iron-Works.—An explosion of fire-damp took place at Wern-fach Pit, by which two men were slightly injured.

Aberdeen.—An explosion took place at Moria Colliery, near Aberavon, by which one man was killed and three others injured—no so seriously, that he is not expected to live. A boy who was in the pit at the time escaped, by throwing himself on the ground.

Tideale, near Dudley.—As a miner named Cross was using some gunpowder for the purpose of blasting the mine in a pit belonging to Messrs. Bagnall and Jenson, it spontaneously exploded, and injured him so seriously, that it is feared he will lose his sight.

Brickley Hill.—An explosion of sulphur took place at Messrs. Oakes and Jones's Stand-hill Colliery, by which Joseph Foxall, Joseph Lilley, Robert Kirley, and John Millington, were injured, but not very seriously.

Rowley Regis.—Another fearful explosion took place at a colliery belonging to the British Iron Company, known as “The Black Wagon,” at Old Hill. A quantity of inflammable gas was ignited by the exposure of a lamp or candle, when an explosion occurred, which seriously scorched Joseph Turner, John Turner, J. Baugh, and B. Weaver.

Lancaster.—J. Bulman, while working at the Derwent Iron Company's works, was emptying a tub of liquid scoria, when, by some accident he fell among the burning mass, and was so severely burnt as to cause his death.

Fortunate Escape.—As T. Hodger, employed at Wheal Lewis Mine, St. Erth, was about to ascend, by some means, fell 20 fms. in a hard perpendicular shaft. Assistance was promptly rendered, when it was discovered that he had sustained no other injury than a few slight bruises; the next day he complained of soreness, but not a bone was broken.

Wheal Margaret, Lelant.—Thomas Uren, while following his employment underground, was killed by a scale of ground falling on him from the back of the level.

Meadow's Colliery, Durham.—John Streaker, aged 63, inspector of the pit (belonging to Lord Londonderry), whilst giving some directions to a deputy overman, was struck by a quantity of coal, and received such severe injuries about the face and head as to cause death.

GOVERNMENT WORKING OF RAILWAYS.—Among other methods of exploitation of railway traffic, we may notice one quite novel, that it is said will be adopted by the Government authorities in the management of the Paris and Lyon Railway. The ingenious engineer (now director), M. Julien, has determined to work the goods traffic on a very simple plan—the French phrase it is *en mariniotte*. This term the editor of the *Journal des Chemins de Fer*—the source of our information—has thought it useful to explain even to his readers; we must, therefore, endeavour to give the meaning as well as we can. The plan is, to take the trucks ready loaded, without regard to the nature or value of the several contents, and to charge for the gross weight; or even to lend the trucks for hire to any one undertaking the business as carrier, who may load them at his pleasure, the company charging a fixed price for the conveyance of the trucks so loaded, and delivering them on arrival free from all responsibility. This method would be hailed by our own carriers, and doubtless will be so received by the French *messagerie* companies; but for the State it can only prove ruinous, as the project of the line itself already has for its unfortunate shareholders. Such must be the result of entrusting the management of railways to State officials.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

PRICE OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY.—Bate's West Hartley 13 3—Buddle's West Hartley 13 9—Carr's Hartley 13 6—East Adair's Main 12—Hollywell Main 14 3—Ord's Red-henge 12 6—Original Tanfield 12—Ravenworth's West Hartley 12 6—Tanfield Moor 13—Tanfield Moor Butes 12 6—Walker's Primrose 13 3—West Hartley 13 9—Wylam 13 6—Lumley 14 9—Morrison 14 6—Plummer 16 6—Stewart's 17—Whitwell 14 9—South Hartley 16 6—West Hartley 16 6—Whitworth 13 6—Adelaide Tees 15 6—Denison 14 9—West Cornforth 14 9—Hutton 14 9—Copen Hartley 13 6—Hartley 12 9—Howard's West Hartley 13 6—Whitworth 13 6—Ships at market, 119; sold, 81.

WEDNESDAY.—Bate's West Hartley 13 3—Buddle's West Hartley 13 9—Carr's Hartley 13 6—Adair's Main 12—Hollywell Main 14 3—Ravenworth's West Hartley 12 6—Tanfield Moor 13—West Hartley 14—Wall's End Gibson 14 9—Hilda 14 9—Hedley 14 9—Urpeth 13—Eden Main 15 9—Lambton Primrose 15 9—Hutton 17 3—Hutton 15—Morrison 14 9—Stewart's 17 3—South Hartley 15 6—Whitworth 13 6—Cowan Tees 15 6—Denison 15 3—South Durham 15 6—Tees 17—West Cornforth 15—West Hutton 13 6—Copen Hartley 13 6—Derwentwater Hartley 13 6—Hartley 12—West Hartley 13 6—Ships at market, 69; sold, 48.

FRIDAY.—Bate's West Hartley 13 3—Buddle's West Hartley 13 6—Carr's Hartley 13 6—Adair's Main 12—Hollywell Main 14 3—Ord's Red-henge 12 6—Original Tanfield 12—Ravenworth's West Hartley 12 6—Tanfield Moor 13—Tanfield Moor Butes 12 6—Walker's Primrose 13 3—West Hartley 14—Windsor's Ponton 12 6—Wylam 13 6—Wall's End Brown's 14 3—Bewick's and Co. 16—Hutton 15 9—Hilda 15 3—Wharncliffe 15 9—Eden Main 16—Lambton's Primrose 16—Hutton 17 6—Haswell 17 6—Hutton 15 6—Jonasdon 15 3—Lambton 17—Lumley 15 3—Morrison 15 6—Plummer 17 3—Stewart's 17 3—Whitwell 15 3—Canadoc 16—Belmont 16—Adelaide Tees 16—Seymour Tees 15 6—Tees 17 3—Hartley 13—Howard's West Hartley 13 6—Llangenech 22 6—Whitworth 13 6—Ships, 113; sold, 79.

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